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DOCUMENTATION OF THE HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EVOLUTION OF
HERMITAGE FARM, CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

Debra Elizabeth Lavoie

A THESIS

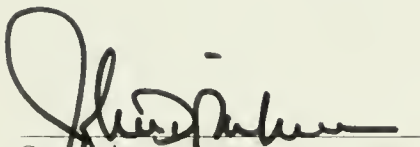
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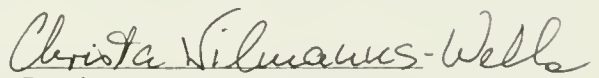
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INTRODUCTION

Hermitage Farm, situated at the confluence of the Chester River and Tilghman's Creek, is a 900-acre farm located in the town of Centreville, in Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.¹ (See Figures I.1, I.2) The farm was originally named by Dr Richard Tilghman, "The Emigrant," upon his arrival to America during the second half of the 17th century.² Since that time, a member of the Tilghman family has continuously owned it.³ The importance of the farm is two-fold. First, it was the original seat of the Tilghmans, a prominent colonial family in Maryland. Second, the buildings and landscape features on the property provide a rich opportunity to study the development of local farming practices, which began over three centuries ago.

Today, the property serves various functions including the tenant farming of wheat, soybeans and corn. Until recently, it was a fully operational dairy farm. It also serves as the home and/or retreat to several Tilghman family members. The intent of this thesis is to document the physical evolution of the Hermitage and its buildings, and provide information, which will inform the efforts of the Tilghman family in developing a master plan for the farm's long-term preservation.

¹ According to deed MWM 224, p. 100, the farm consists of 895.05 acres, more or less.

² In literature regarding the Tilghman family, Dr. Richard Tilghman I is often referred to as "The Emigrant."

³ There has not been a continuous bloodline of Tilghmans who have owned the farm, however through marriage or by will, the property has stayed within the family.

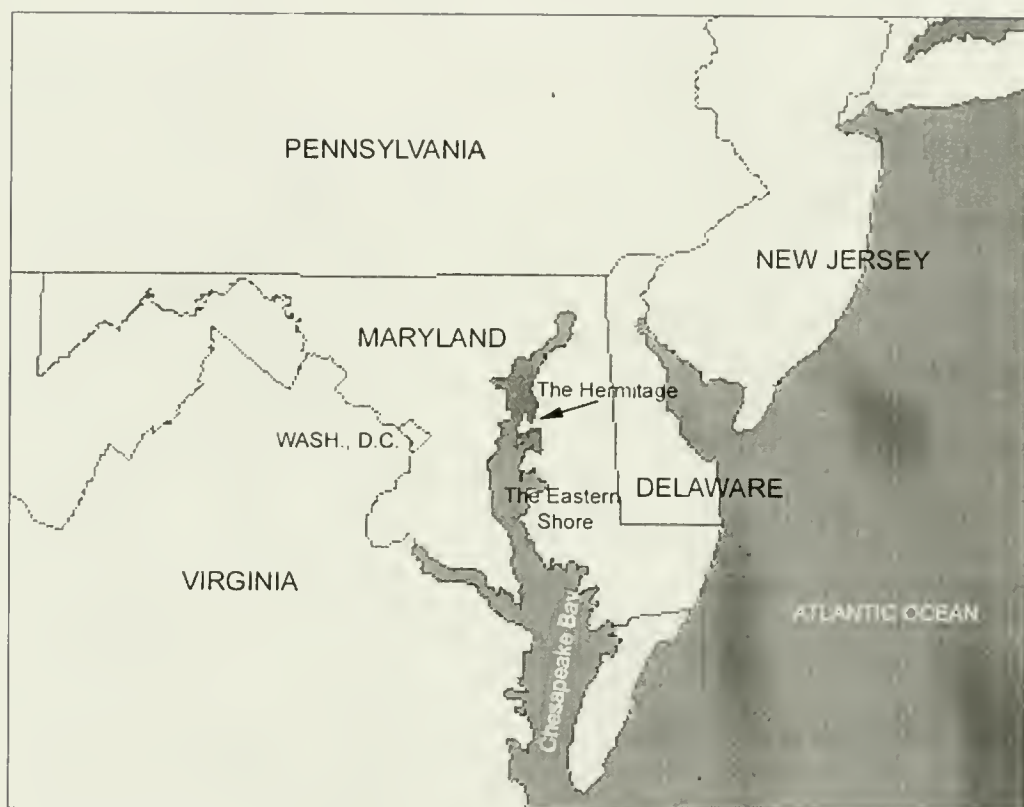


FIGURE I.1 GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT
Map from <http://www.tiger.census.gov>

CHAPTER ONE

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

1.1 The Eastern Shore of Maryland

Located on the eastern side of the Chesapeake Bay, the Eastern Shore of Maryland is physically separated from mainland and Western Shore of Maryland. The landscape is flat and composed of an intricate network of rivers, creeks, necks and coves; some are navigable, others are not. The landscape, the people, the waterways and their connections to one another give the Eastern Shore a very specific identity. Among others, the most common icons associated with the Eastern Shore are blue crabs, oysters, Skipjack boats, blue herons, colonial mansions and watermen; the continued existence of these icons has allowed the Eastern Shore to retain some of this identity despite the 20th century connection to the mainland. Since the construction of the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge in 1952, the “rest of the world” has slowly but surely encroached upon the Eastern Shore. The encroachment has manifested itself by real estate development, subdivision of colonial farms and the purchasing of Eastern Shore land by “outsiders.” It is evident through reading and through spending time on the Eastern Shore that “outsiders” are looked upon with some suspicion.

Many native Eastern Shore men and women come from families that date back to the earliest years of settlement. The Eastern Shore was originally settled in the 17th century and boasts the oldest continuous settlement in Maryland. Kent Island was settled by William Claiborne around 1630 as a trading post and was later absorbed as part of Queen Anne’s County, which was officially established in 1706. Efforts to fix the date of

the first occupation of Queen Anne's County by English Colonists (except for Kent Island) have been relatively fruitless.⁴ However, John Leeds Bozman, in his *History of Maryland*, asserts that "no settlements of Europeans were made until after the year 1660, except on the isle of Kent."⁵ Richard Tilghman I arrived in Maryland around 1660, it makes him among the earliest of English settlers in this area of Maryland.

As in most of colonial America, the Eastern Shore historically suffered from its fair share of unrest. Several tribes of Native Americans originally inhabited Queen Anne's County and were eventually displaced by European colonists. For example, the Susquehannas "had dominion over a considerable part of the Eastern Shore and in their treaty with the Commissioners of Maryland in 1652, they ceded the territory including the site of Chestertown, *Centreville* and Easton."⁶ In a letter to Richard Tilghman III⁷ dated January 24, 1761, Rev. P. Crompt (son-in-law of an English relative of Tilghman) stated with regard to Native Americans that

The mischief has now crept southward, but I hope that either by fair play or fowl [sic] the Cherokees may be quieted and an uninterrupted peace reign throughout the whole continent of North America.⁸

Two years later in 1763, Tilghman III responded to Rev. P. Crompt telling him that America was a place where people could come to

seek their fortunes...where comfortable estates moderate beginnings with care and industry [were] to be made...tho we have peace with the French we are not quite easy many of the Northern Indians made an attack about the middle of June [1763] on the several forts to the westward of our provinces in pensilvania and have destroyed many of the smaller ones and killed several of the people on the borders of the two provinces, pittsburg and detroit both been attackt

⁴ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development* (Originally published in the *Centreville Observer*, 1886-87) (Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950), 34.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Emory, 12.

⁷ Richard Tilghman III, as will be evident in Chapter Two, was the grandson of the already mentioned Richard Tilghman I, "The Emigrant."

⁸ Harrison Tilghman, editor, "Letters between the English and American Branches of the Tilghman Family," *Maryland Historical Magazine Volume XXXIII*, 173.

but not destroyed by the savages. How this war with the Indians will end probably in their extirpation⁹

The Native Americans did suffer from near total extirpation and relocation, but not before teaching the colonists, including those on the Eastern shore, how to grow many crops, including tobacco.

Tobacco became a staple crop for the plantation owners of the Eastern Shore and, for many years, also served as currency. Along with the farming of tobacco on a grand scale came the need for labor. Originally, indentured servants and convicts satisfied the need for labor. Indentured servants served anywhere from four to seven years in exchange for passage to Maryland and convicts were sent from England to work out their prison terms in the colonies. By the early 18th century, the labor force shifted from white indentured servitude to black slave labor, thus beginning many years of slavery and racial unrest on the Eastern Shore. (See *Slave Quarter*, page 80) Tobacco was shipped directly to England from points on the Chester and Wye Rivers. However, during the American Revolution, planters from Maryland were cut off from English markets for the sale of tobacco and therefore started to grow wheat and corn. They found the soils of Queen Anne's County to be well adapted to producing these cereal crops.¹⁰

Following the Revolution, much of the rest of the state reverted to farming tobacco but the Eastern Shore turned wheat and corn into their staple crops. They also started to produce fruit, the most common of which was the peach. Within the 100 years following the Revolution, tobacco all but disappeared as a major crop. According to the 1880 Census, the principal vegetable products in Queen Anne's County were buckwheat,

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Emory, 33.

Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, orchard products, hay, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.

The statistics for livestock and its products during that year were as follows:¹¹

HORSES	5,355
MULES AND ASSES	869
WORKING OXEN	1,099
MILCH COWS	4,682
OTHER CATTLE	4,344
SHEEP	13,309
SWINE	14,212
WOOL	67,266 lbs.
MILK	180 gal.
BUTTER	157,583 lbs.
CHEESE	499 lbs.

TABLE 1.1 1880 CENSUS DATA

Table from: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Queen Anne's County, MD 1800, 1850, 1880 Census*.
Prepared by the Maryland Genealogical Society. Baltimore, 1972.

Historically, another of the major staples of the Eastern Shore was found in the surrounding waters. These waters not only provided passageways for colonial trade in tobacco but also yielded great quantities of fish and shellfish. The Eastern Shore has long been known for its oysters and blue crabs, which were once abundant in the Bay and surrounding rivers. While the fishing, crabbing and oystering businesses still exist today, the supply has greatly declined. Due to pollution and years of dredging and fishing, the supplies of soft-shell crabs, blue crabs, oysters, white perch, shad, menhaden and rockfish are very low relative to those of colonial days. Regardless, the Eastern Shore waterman has endured. Icons of this area in Maryland, Eastern Shore watermen still carry on their daily backbreaking routine of fishing and oystering in the Chesapeake Bay and the many rivers flowing into the Bay. When the first watermen arrived from England in the 17th century, they lived on land but worked on the Bay. The wetlands of the Chesapeake Bay

¹¹ Emory, 28.

reaped a rich harvest of fish, crabs, oysters and clams. Descendants of some early watermen still live on the Bay.¹²

In conducting research on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, one invariably reencounters the same family names. Whether Hollyday, Lloyd, DeCoursey, Ringgold, Hynson, Cooke, Reed, Paca, Cloverfield, Wright or Tilghman, to name but a few, it is clear that many of the original family names can still be found throughout the Eastern Shore. This is an indication of just how separated the Eastern Shore was from the mainland until the construction of the Bay Bridge. Prior to that time, the only way to reach the Eastern Shore was by way of a long autoroute or by boat. Steamboats and ferries regularly serviced the Eastern Shore and docked at Western Shore cities such as Baltimore and Annapolis. During the winter months, when Bay crossings were less frequent and sometimes even impossible due to ice dams, the Eastern Shore was remote and isolated.

The history of the Eastern Shore has been widely studied and documented.¹³ The Hermitage may be viewed as a microcosm of this long and rich history. Agriculturally, The Hermitage has produced many of the primary Eastern Shore staple crops including tobacco, wheat, corn, potatoes, and orchard products. It has also housed horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep, swine and chickens. The waters surrounding the Hermitage contained, and continue to contain, oyster beds. (See Figure 1.1) Those same waters historically provided access to the markets, enabling The Hermitage to be a successful plantation. Slave labor was widely utilized on The Hermitage; it was regarded as a

¹² John R. Wennersten, *Maryland's Eastern Shore, A Journey in Time and Place* (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1992), 183.

¹³ See Bibliography for references on the History of the Eastern Shore.

necessary means of labor, especially given the vastness of Hermitage farmland. The Main House most likely served as the site of many gala affairs for the Eastern Shore elite. From a transportation standpoint, it has witnessed the transition from waterway traffic to horse-drawn carriages to automobiles. The estate has its own graveyard, in which lie the remains of generations of Tilghman family members. Most recently, The Hermitage was an up-to-date, sanitary dairy farm. The list could continue as The Hermitage covers more than 325 years of Eastern Shore history.

Unlike many Eastern Shore plantations that have been sold and/or subdivided, The Hermitage, with its almost 900 acres of waterfront land, remains vast, peaceful and evocative of another period in history. Each of the buildings at The Hermitage has a history of its own within the greater history of the site and has been or continues to be important to the function and/or history of the farm. Some, however, possess more architectural and/or historical significance than others and therefore must be given priority in formulating a master plan for the farm's long-term preservation.



FIGURE 1.1 OYSTER BEDS IN THE CHESTER RIVER, 1909
Map from the United States Coastal and Geodetic Survey,
<http://chartmaker.ned.noaa.gov/ocs/text/MAP-COLL.HTM>

CHAPTER TWO

THE HISTORY OF THE HERMITAGE TILGHMANS

2.1 Ownership of the Land

The buildings and landscape features at The Hermitage reflect the farm's evolution since they are related to its operation throughout history. When Richard Tilghman I was granted the original 400 acres in 1667, it was done in the following manner:

Now know yee that wee the said Lord Baltimore have ratified approved and confirmed and by these presents as much as in us is [] ratifye approve and confirme unto the said Richard Tilghman (in his full peaceable possession non being) his heirs and assignes all and singular the aforesaid four hundred acres of Land called Tilghmans Hermitage and premisses with the appertenances and all the Right State and Title of the said Richard Tilghman of and in the same...reserved in our said recited Deed of Grant Given at St Maries under our greate seal of our said Province of Maryland the fourth day of Aprill in the five and thirtieth year of our Dominion over our said Province of Maryland Anno Domini one thousand six hundred sixty and seven Wittness our dear son Charles Calvert Esq our chief Governour of our said Province of Maryland.”¹⁴

In the same document, a reference is made to the fact that the land conveyed to Tilghman in 1667 was originally granted to a John Coursey (for the same 400 acres) on January 13, 1658. Upon John Coursey's death, the land was conveyed to his brother James. Under the ownership of John and James Coursey, the land was called “Cedar Branch” and was described as “*lying on the Eastern Bay and on the East side of a Creek in the said bay called Spriggs Creek beginning at a marked Cedar tree...*”¹⁵ When Richard Tilghman had the land resurveyed in 1667, he renamed it “Tilghman's

¹⁴ Patent of Confirmation 504, Liber FF p. 449; Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Hermitage.”¹⁶ (See Appendix B) Today, the property is referred to as “The Hermitage” or “Hermitage Farm.” For the purposes of this report, it will be referred to as “The Hermitage.”

Richard Tilghman I, “The Emigrant” came to Maryland from England around 1660 on the *Elizabeth and Mary*.¹⁷ He was only son of Oswald Tilghman to survive infancy and leave male issue and became the progenitor of the American Tilghmans. Supposedly, Dr. Richard Tilghman was one of the petitioners to have justice done upon Charles I of England. The signature on the said petition is “R.T.” and since Richard Tilghman had been a surgeon in the British Navy and a parliamentarian, it is said the signature was probably his.¹⁸ On July 2, 1734, from the “Chester River in MD,” Richard Tilghman II (1672-1738) wrote to his relative Abraham Tilghman in England. In the letter, he described to his relative “*when and in what manner one of [his] names (Tilghman) and family wandered into this remote part of the world*”:

In the year 1660 my father Richard Tilghman who was brend a surgeon with my mother and a son and daughter came into this province and brought with him a tolerable fortune and settled in the place where I now live they had many children but all the males died excepting myself I was born in the year 1672 and my father died in 75 my mother lived a widow 20 odd years....¹⁹

Thus describes the arrival of the first Tilghman to this country in the words of his son. Today there are several lines of Tilghmans throughout the United States, however, this report is concerned with one specific line of Tilghmans, that being the line directly connected to The Hermitage.

¹⁶ Richard Tilghman I was previously granted 1000 acres of land in Talbot County by Lord Baltimore; he subsequently divided the land and disposed of it before moving to The Hermitage in 1667.

¹⁷ George A. Hanson, *Old Kent: The Eastern Shore of Maryland* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967), 231.

¹⁸ Hanson, 230.

¹⁹ Harrison Tilghman, 155.

Dr. Richard Tilghman I married Mary Foxley on November 5, 1648-49. They had 6 children: Samuel (1650-died young), Maria, b. 1655, William (1658-1682), Rebecca (1660-1725), Deborah, b. 1666 and Richard II (1672-1738).²⁰ Records show that after this initial purchase, Richard Tilghman I went on to acquire much more land through grants and purchases. When Richard Tilghman I died on February 7, 1675, Tilghman's Hermitage was left to his son William Tilghman.²¹ William Tilghman died in 1682 however, and The Hermitage was subsequently passed to Richard Tilghman II, having been the sole remaining male heir of Richard I. Mary Foxely Tilghman died around 1700 and Richard Tilghman II took on full ownership of The Hermitage at that time. According to the inventory of his personal estate, filed August 28, 1676, upon the time of his death, Richard Tilghman I was in possession of 187,289 pounds of tobacco.²² (As noted, tobacco was an extremely common crop at this time on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and was a form of money. For much of the colonial period, 1 lb. of tobacco equaled one English penny.²³)

According to a resurvey conducted in 1727, sometime before his death, Richard Tilghman I acquired an additional 64 acres of land which became part of "Tilghman's Hermitage." In the 1727 survey ordered by Richard Tilghman II, land was added to The Hermitage as follows:

By virtue of a special warrant bearing Date by renewment of the 20th day of May late granted unto Richard Tilghman of Queen Anne's County, Esq. for the resurveying and laying out of the severall Tracts or parcels of land following to wit:²⁴

²⁰ Louise Bland Goodwin, "Tench Tilghman, Maryland Revolutionary Hero, also called 'The Paul Revere of Maryland'," *History Trails, Quarterly of the Baltimore County Historical Society* 9, no.9 (1975) 21.

²¹ Jane Baldwin, *Maryland Calendar of Wills, Volume I, Wills from 1635 to 1685*, 181.

²² "The Tilghman Family," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 1 (1906), 280.

²³ Jaqueline Heppes Baden, *Maryland's Eastern Shore: A Place Apart Volume II, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, and Kent Counties* (Ashland Ohio: Bookmaster, Inc.), 16.

²⁴ "Tilghman's Hermitage," *Certificate 1037*, E.1 No 3 folio 377, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

LAND	ORIGINAL GRANTEE	DATE	ACREAGE
<i>Tilghmans Hermitage</i>	Richard Tilghman I	1667	464
<i>Sprigley</i>	Thomas Sprigg	1658	234 (part of 600)
<i>Hynson Town</i>	Thomas Hynson	1659	135 (part of 400)
<i>Carpenders Meadows</i>	Simon Carpenter [sic]	1668	56
<i>Goose Quarter</i>	John Singleton/Richard Jones	1676	50
<i>Waltham/Wilkinsons Addition</i>	Thomas Hynson/John Wilkinson	1665/ 1683	96 (parts of Waltham and Wilkinson)
<i>Tilghmans Range</i>	Richard Tilghman II	1695	95
<i>Tilghmans Pasture</i>	Richard Tilghman II	1706	475
<i>Vacant Land</i>			238
<i>Total Acreage</i>			1843 acres*

TABLE 2.1 1727 RESURVEY OF TILGHMAN'S HERMITAGE
Transcribed from original copy of the 1727 Survey, Certificate 1037, Maryland State Archives

In 1695 Richard Tilghman II was granted land called “Tilghman’s Range” to add to the original acreage granted to his father just 28 years earlier. Then again in 1706, Tilghman was granted another 475 acres of land called “Tilghman’s Pasture.” Therefore in the year 1706, Richard Tilghman II owned 1034 acres of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and, by 1727, he owned 1843 acres. (See maps of The Hermitage Colonial Land Acquisitions, Figures 2.1 – 2.5.)

Richard Tilghman II, like his father, made his residence at The Hermitage. He married Anna Maria Lloyd (1676-1748) on January 7, 1700; they had nine children: Mary (1702-1736), Philemon (1704-died young), Richard III (1705-1768), Henrietta Maria (1707-1771), Anna Maria (1709-1763), William (1711-1782), Edward (1713-1786), James (1716-1793), and Matthew (1718-1790).²⁵ In 1734, Richard Tilghman II was "Lord Proprietary Council of State" and had been "*possesst of several posts of honor.*"²⁶ When Richard II died in 1738, he named Anna Maria, his wife, and Richard

²⁵ James Bordley Jr., "The Tilghman Family," In *The Hollyday Family* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society), 257.

²⁶ Harrison Tilghman, 156.

III, his son, as executrix and executor of his will. In addition, he gave them “*all the furniture and lumber belonging to the dwelling house and kitchen to be equally separated.*”²⁷ Richard II left The Hermitage (the “residue” of his estate) to Richard III after devising and bequeathing more than 10,500 acres of land to other children and grandchildren.²⁸

Richard Tilghman III married Susanna Frisby (1718-1776) around 1737-1738. They had eight children: Richard IV (1739 – 1810), Peregrine (1741-1807), James (1743-1809), William (1745-1800), Elizabeth (1749-1836), Susanna (1751-1781), Edward (1747, died in childhood) and Anna Maria (1759-1834). On June 5, 1766 the tract of land called "Tilghman's Hermitage" was described as:

containing One thousand eight hundred and thirty acres more or less and all those several original Tracts of Land whereof the said Tract called Tilghmans Hermitage is composed....²⁹

The deed goes on to state that:

of or for any manner of Waste and after the Determination of that Estate as for and concerning one undivided Moiety or half part of the Mansion House of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire Kitchen Negro Quarters Stables and other Outhouses used and occupied within the Mansion House or the dwelling plantation of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire part of the said premises (except the House commonly called the Office) and one undivided third part of all the rest and Residue of the said Land Tenements and other the Premises above mentioned (except for as before excepted) to the use of the said Susanna....

According to the deed, written relatively shortly before the death of Richard Tilghman III (d. 1768), the Hermitage consisted of a “Mansion House”, “Kitchen”, “Negro Quarters”, “Stables”, an “Office” and other “Outbuildings.” The other outbuildings would have most likely been barns, a dairy, a smokehouse, and a chicken house.

²⁷ Wills, Register of Wills, Queen Anne's County, Centreville, Maryland, Liber JE I. 38.

²⁸ *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, February 14, 1738, 17.

²⁹ Deeds, Queen Anne's County Courthouse, Centreville, Maryland, RT No G, 269.

The children of Richard III and Susanna Frisby Tilghman who are most relevant with respect to The Hermitage are Richard Tilghman IV and his sister Elizabeth. Richard Tilghman IV married his cousin Elizabeth³⁰, the daughter of his uncle Edward. According to John Wennersten, author of *Maryland's Eastern Shore: A Journey in Place and Time*, marriage within the family was common among the elite. As he put it, "*on the eve of the American Revolution, Talbot [County] [located on the Eastern Shore] was a society of intermarried cousins, aunts and uncles that were incestuously intertwined in a web of power and money. Lloyds, Tilghmans, Goldsboroughs, Hollydays, Haywards, Trippes and Nicolls played a fascinating elite game of ring-around-the-rosy.*"

Richard IV and Elizabeth subsequently gave birth to Richard Tilghman V (1767-1809). However, on June 7, 1767, Elizabeth Tilghman died at the age of 19. Her son Richard Tilghman V had been born only weeks before on May 21. One might argue that Elizabeth Tilghman died due to complications from the birth of Richard V. She was laid to rest in The Hermitage graveyard; her epitaph stated the following:

Here lyeth
Elizabeth.
Daughter of Edward,
And Wife of Richard Tilghman.
Who died June 7, Anno 1767,
In the 19th year of her age.
She had every qualification necessary to render her, and
was universally esteemed a particular favorite of God and Man.
Reader: Ponder well the end of Providence
In snatching from the world
As useful a member of Society
In tearing from a fond Parent and husband
So great a part of themselves
And by pious mediation
Turn what seems misfortune to them into advantage to thyself
From earliest infancy
Till her life was ended

³⁰ Ibid.

She scarcely in the least offended
Her thoughts so engaging
Thoughts so just
All who beheld her, Lov'd
Without disgust.

Richard V was immortalized in a painting done of him by Charles Willson Peale in 1774. The 30 x 25 inch canvas is referred to in a 1770-1775 list of Peale's work as "Coll. Tilghman son. 3/4. 7 pounds."³¹ Richard V, like his mother, died at a relatively early age in 1809. He was the only child of Richard IV and Elizabeth. He never married and died before his father. Richard IV, therefore, was faced with the decision of to whom he should will The Hermitage. Recognizing that the direct line of Richard Tilghmans was coming to an end, Richard IV decided to will the Hermitage to his nephew Richard Cooke, son of Elizabeth (sister of Richard IV) and William Cooke, a lawyer from Annapolis. Colonel Richard Cooke was a West Point graduate and an "intimate friend of General Robert E. Lee."³² The will of Richard Tilghman IV, dated September 12, 1809, stated the following:

I Richard Tilghman of Queen Anns County do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following...I give and bequeath unto my dear friend and sister Anna Maria Pearse the sum of three thousand dollars to be paid to her immediately after my decease...I hereby give liberty to and manumit, and at freedom set my woman named Clare and all her children and a boy named Bob...All the rest and residue of my Estate Real and Personal and of what nature or kind soever I give, devise and bequeath unto my nephew Richard Cooke his heirs and assigns forever and in case he should die before me then and in such case I give and devise my said Estate Real and Personal unto his male Isseil and their heirs equally to be divided between them....³³

Three days later, on September 15, 1809, Richard Tilghman IV made a codicil to his will and thus began the line of Cooke-Tilghmans at the Hermitage:

³¹ Charles Coleman Sellers, *Portraits and Miniatures by Charles Willson Peale* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1952), 210.

³² Hanson, 243.

³³ Wills, TCE No. 1, 39.

Tis my wish and desire that my nephew Richard Cooke take the name of Tilghman and that the Estate devised to him be sealed by him under that name..." to which the following note was added: "He did adopt the family name. See Act of Assembly dated December 24, 1810, Kilty's Law Volume IV"³⁴

Several years prior to the death of Richard Tilghman IV in 1810, his property was assessed as part of the 1798 Direct Tax, often referred to as the "glass tax" or "window tax." This tax was a one-time assessment that enumerated dwellings, outbuildings, tenants, livestock, acreage and assessed valuation for all property owners and usually contained more detailed information, such as building materials and measurements, number of windows, and number of glass panes, or lights, per window.³⁵ The 1798 Direct Tax proves to be an extremely valuable document with regard to the evolution of the Hermitage. On December 20, 1798, the "*Property of Richard Tilghman Queen Anns County*" was assessed as in seen in Table 2.2.³⁶

LAND	
<i>Tilghmans Hermitage</i>	1843 acres
<i>Springlevy Part</i>	294 acres
<i>Spring Branch</i>	100 acres
<i>Carpenters Outlet</i>	9 acres
<i>Bristol Marsh</i>	25 acres
<i>Blakeford</i>	82 acres
TOTAL	2353 acres
NEGROS	Liable to tax 35_ Exempt in form[Superan] 10_ Underage 33_
DWELLING HOUSE	60' x 37'; Two stories high; One half wood framed, the other brick. 12 windows in front: 5' x 2'8" 1 window in front: 4'4" x 3'4"
BACK FRONT (of DWELLING HOUSE)	4 windows: 5' x 2'7" 5 windows: 5' x 2'7" 2 windows: 3'11" x 2'5"
GABLE ENDS (of DWELLING HOUSE)	2 windows: 2'3" x 4'7" 4 windows: 2'4" x 3'8" 4 windows: 1'8" x 2'10"
KITCHEN	40' x 22'; Brick two stories high

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 347.

³⁶ *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, MD.

	Brick entry: 22' x 12' single story 9 windows below 2' x 4'2" 7 in upper story 2' x 3'4"
DAIREY HOUSE	10' square; wood
PIDGEON HOUSE	10' square; wood
MEAT HOUSE	Single story; 22' x 16'
POULTRY HOUSE	18' x 16'; wood
[NOTES]	The above does not cover more than 1/2 acre. Outhouses – 8; all wood and out of repair The Dwelling House was built/The Framed Part/ about 1675. The other parts are additions; the passages have been taken down and now under repair. These and the staircase unfinished, no plastering on hand rail.
Rd TILGHMAN	5 Quarter – 30' x 22' Single story wood Overseers – 18' x 16' logs 2 Corn houses of logs – 18' x 8' 1 Corn house of logs - 12' x 8' 2 Outhouses
NEGROES	No. 28_ Exempts_ 14 Taxable_ 14 No. 6 _ Exempts_ 4 Taxable_

TABLE 2.2 1798 FEDERAL DIRECT TAX - PROPERTY OF RICHARD TILGHMAN IV
Transcribed from original document: *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland
Historical Society Library

Richard Cooke Tilghman officially took over ownership of the Hermitage upon the death of his uncle Richard Tilghman IV in November, 1810. He married first married Elizabeth Van Wick of Baltimore and between her and his second wife, Richard Cooke Tilghman was the father of nine children: Richard (Junior), William, Henry, James, John Charles, Stedman, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Fanny. R.C. Tilghman's first wife Elizabeth died in 1833 as he told his son Richard Cooke Tilghman, Jr. in a letter dated May 21, 1833:

Woodlands, 21st May 1833

My dear son.

Little did I dream when I sent my letter for you to the Post Office yesterday, that I should so soon have to announce the melancholy event that took place and which has caused so much distress to all of us_ About 11 o'clock yesterday morning your dear sainted mother appeared better and certainly was more cheerfull than we have seen her for weeks past_ I had left her but a few minutes after having conversed with her on different subjects and being in the room below heard her talking with your Aunt Barry quite cheerfully about Martha and our [chas farm]_

Suddenly, I heard my name called which – which hastened me up stairs – but before I could reach her she was released from the cases of this world....

Over a month later, after returning to The Hermitage from Woodlands (which was presumably the home of his late wife's family), Richard Cooke Tilghman wrote the following words, once again to his namesake, Richard Cooke Tilghman, Junior:

Hermitage, 25th June 1833

My dear Son.

After having performed the last sad duties in depositing the remains of your dear mother by the side of her parents – I remained with your uncle John at the Woodlands a week – at the [expectation] of that period I had another and severe trial to encounter in visiting a home when I had passed so many happy years with [her] whose delight was to place all about her – To others everything here is delightful to behold - For I never saw the Hermitage look [] or in better order....

Richard Cooke Tilghman's second wife was Frances Van Wick, the sister of his late wife Elizabeth. He left her, "Fanny," a portion of his estate in 1853. He also left a significant portion to Richard Cooke Tilghman, Junior including that part consisting of the main house and the land and buildings surrounding it at The Hermitage:

After payment of my debts, I direct my farm and Real Estate in Queen Anns County, consisting of 2270 acres of land more or less, shall be divided into nine parts or shares as equal in regard to quantity and quality as the present division of it into fields may permit: Of these nine parts, I give one which is to include the house wherein I now reside and the land adjoining to my son Richard his heirs and assigns, in fee.³⁷

While the original will called for Richard Cooke Tilghman's land to be divided into nine parts, he added a codicil to his will on May 13, 1853 in which several changes were made. However, the portion of the Hermitage which contains the main house was still left to Richard Cooke Tilghman, Jr. In addition, R.C. Tilghman stated the following:

I appoint my son Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior executor of this will
I devise and hereby direct that my dear wife in the event of her surviving me shall have during her life a home and residence at the house I now occupy (and which is devised to my son Richard) and the use of the small adjacent building called "The Study" or office...

³⁷ Wills, TCE No. 2, 357.

(Note: See Figures 2.1 through 2.5 for Hermitage land acquisition maps from 1677 to the mid-nineteenth century.)

Richard Cooke Tilghman, Junior lived out his years at The Hermitage and on December 6, 1870, he drafted his last will and testament. In it, he directed that “*the residue of [his] estate, all [his] property in every description; whether real or personal or mixed; to which [he] is now or may hereafter become entitled, [should be left] to [his] dear wife Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman...*”³⁸ When Elizabeth died (~1890-95), The Hermitage was passed to her brother Otho Holland Williams, successful coffee importer and prominent banker:³⁹

I devise and bequeath to my brother Otho Holland Williams of the City of Baltimore for the term of his life only all the real estate in Queen Annes County belonging to me or wherein I may have any interest including the estate or farm known as the Hermitage on which I reside containing from seven to eight hundred acres more or less devised to me by my late husband Richard Cooke Tilghman. Together with all the stock farming implements utensils machines or other chattles which may be upon of may appertain to said farm at my decease and all crops then growing thereupon or already grown or gathered or not disposed,...and all the household and kitchen furniture plate or other personal effects then being in or about the Hermitage mansion or belonging to it...⁴⁰

Thus is the manner in which ownership of The Hermitage shifted from Tilghman to Williams. Had for some reason Otho H. Williams died before disposing of the land, Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman wished for the land to be left to her nephew, Otho H. Williams, Junior. This never came to be. In early November of 1896, Otho H. Williams Junior died of a gunshot wound to the head, as reported in the *Centreville Observer* on November 5, 1896:

Williams, Otho Holland Jr., was fatally shot by a revolver in his own hands about 9 o'clock Saturday morning at his country home, “The Hermitage,” on the Chester River, about seven miles from Centreville. It appears from the burns on fingers that he had been cleaning the gun when it

³⁸ Wills, MP No.1, 438.

³⁹ Obituaries, *Centreville Observer*, May 31, 1919.

⁴⁰ Wills, Register of Wills, Queen Anne’s County, November 11, 1886, 14.

discharged striking him in the skull between the eyes. Mr. Williams' father, Mr. Otho H. Williams Sr., his aunt, Miss Mary Williams, and his sister Miss Susan Williams, were at the Hermitage when it occurred. He was about 40 years of age and had graduated from Harvard University. He was in the habit of spending the greater part of the summer at "The Hermitage," an estate which formerly belonged to Col. Richard Cooke Tilghman, who married an aunt of Mr. Williams. Mr. Otho Williams Sr. has owned the property since the death of his sister.⁴¹

In 1903, Otho H. Williams Senior signed his will and in it, devised and bequeathed all the "*rest, residue and remainder of [his] estate real, personal and mixed and wheresoever situated unto [his] daughter Susan Williams absolutely.*"⁴² This estate included a dwelling house at 609 Park Avenue in Baltimore, several rental properties in Baltimore, The Hermitage, the land surrounding The Hermitage and over \$750,000 in securities.

During her years there, Susan Williams turned The Hermitage into a fully operational dairy farm. Surviving her father by only sixteen years, she signed the final codicil to her will on May 11, 1918. In it, she devised The Hermitage "*containing 1200 acres more or less, together with all the live stock, farm products and farming implements, to Benjamin Chew Tilghman III of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,*" grandfather of the most recent generation of Tilghmans to own the Hermitage. When Ms. Williams' will was drafted, Benjamin Chew Tilghman III was serving time in France as a captain in the United States Navy. Susan Williams directed that the "Mansion House" (and other buildings on the property) and the graveyard be kept in good order and that the farming lands farmed and well preserved. In addition, it was her wish that

the State may from time to time appoint, designate or select, as an experimental station for investigating and promoting improved agricultural methods and sanitary dairy work or forest culture and preservation and otherwise demonstrating and preserving the natural resources of said State and of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries."⁴³

⁴¹ Obituaries, *Centreville Observer*, Nov 5, 1896.

⁴² Wills, Liber FR No. 2, 292.

⁴³ Wills, Liber WTB No. 1, 174.

Thus, accepting the ownership of the Hermitage brought with it significant responsibility. If Benjamin Chew Tilghman had not accepted ownership of the Hermitage within six months of the death of Susan Williams, or had he left no heir to take the property, it would have been willed to Richard Tilghman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Consequently, Miss Williams' desires for the preservation of her land were not in vain. In May 1977, Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV had a conservation easement applied to the land surrounding The Hermitage. The Deed of Easement was granted to the Maryland Environmental Trust.

Susan Williams died of a stroke in May, 1919 at the age of 68.⁴⁴ Benjamin Chew Tilghman III took on ownership of the Hermitage within six months of her death, according to the deed in which the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore conveyed the land to Benjamin Chew Tilghman III of Philadelphia, PA.⁴⁵ Benjamin Chew Tilghman III's will was dated June 12, 1953 and admitted to probate in Bermuda on October 9, 1953. It stated:

This is the last will and testament of me Benjamin Chew Tilghman (III) (son of Benjamin Chew Tilghman Junior and Mary McMichael Tilghman both of Philadelphia PA, USA) of "Soucy", Point Shores in Pembroke Parish in the Islands of Bermuda. Where as I have disposed of all my real estate and holdings in England and have changed my permanent residence and domicile from England to the Islands of Bermuda, now I do therefore make this my last will and testament....⁴⁶

In his will, Benjamin Chew Tilghman III granted the Hermitage to his son, Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV. Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV, of Carlisle, Middlesex County, Massachusetts and his wife Anna D. Tilghman took up residence at The Hermitage during the year 1977. At that time, they went to the effort of restoring the

⁴⁴ Obituaries, *Centreville Observer*, May 31, 1919.

⁴⁵ Deeds, Liber JFR No. 4, 231.

⁴⁶ Wills, Liber EEC No. 1, 327.

Main House. It had long been neglected due to only periodic occupancy over the previous several decades. According to Lee Faulkner (Hermitage Farm manager), between the years of 1949 and 1977 (when Benjamin and Anna Tilghman moved in), The Hermitage was very seldom occupied.⁴⁷ (It is very probable that the Hermitage was rarely occupied between 1919 and 1949 as well given that Benjamin Chew Tilghman III lived abroad.) In addition, according to the *National Register of Historic Places* field sheet completed in the late 1960s or early 1970s, surveyor Helen Burgess recorded that “*The House was once surrounded by beautiful box terraces, but they have been much neglected in recent years. The present generation of Tilghman owners come seldom to The Hermitage, and would appear to be spending very little on its upkeep.*”⁴⁸ In 1977, Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV created the “Hermitage Trust” and appointed himself and Richard Tilghman of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, trustees.⁴⁹

The current owners of The Hermitage are the four sons of Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV: Benjamin Chew Tilghman V, William Tilghman, Christopher Tilghman and James Tilghman. Anna D. Tilghman, wife of the late Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV has a life interest in The Hermitage.⁵⁰ The current generation of Tilghmans, being the four sons of Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV and their families, have taken interest in establishing a master plan for the present and future restoration and stabilization of The Hermitage.

⁴⁷ Lee Faulkner, conversation with author, Centreville, MD, November 19, 1999.

⁴⁸ National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Maryland Historic Trust File #113.

⁴⁹ Deeds, CWC Liber 121, 53.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

2.2 The Hermitage: Colonial Land Acquisition Maps

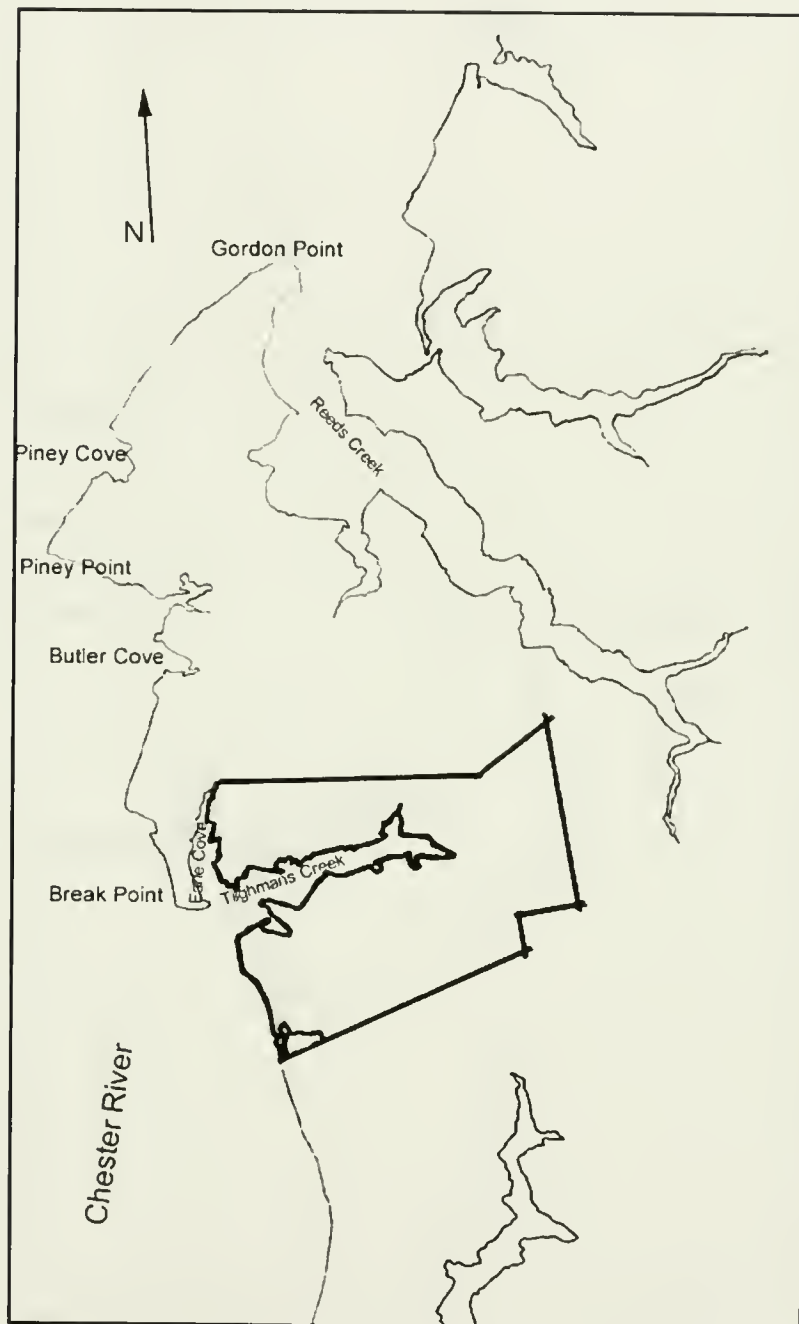


FIGURE 2.1 THE HERMITAGE CA. 1667, ~400 ACRES

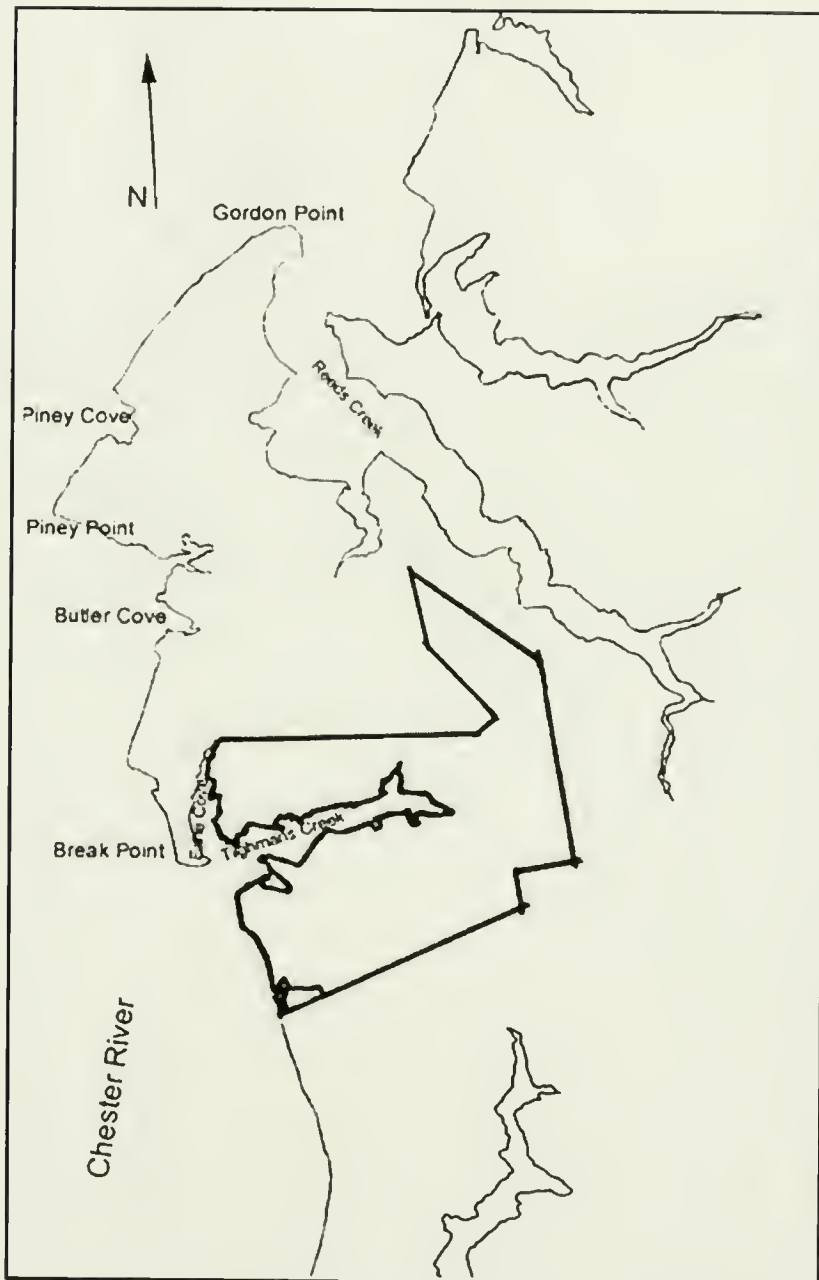


FIGURE 2.2 THE HERMITAGE CA. 1695, ~559 ACRES

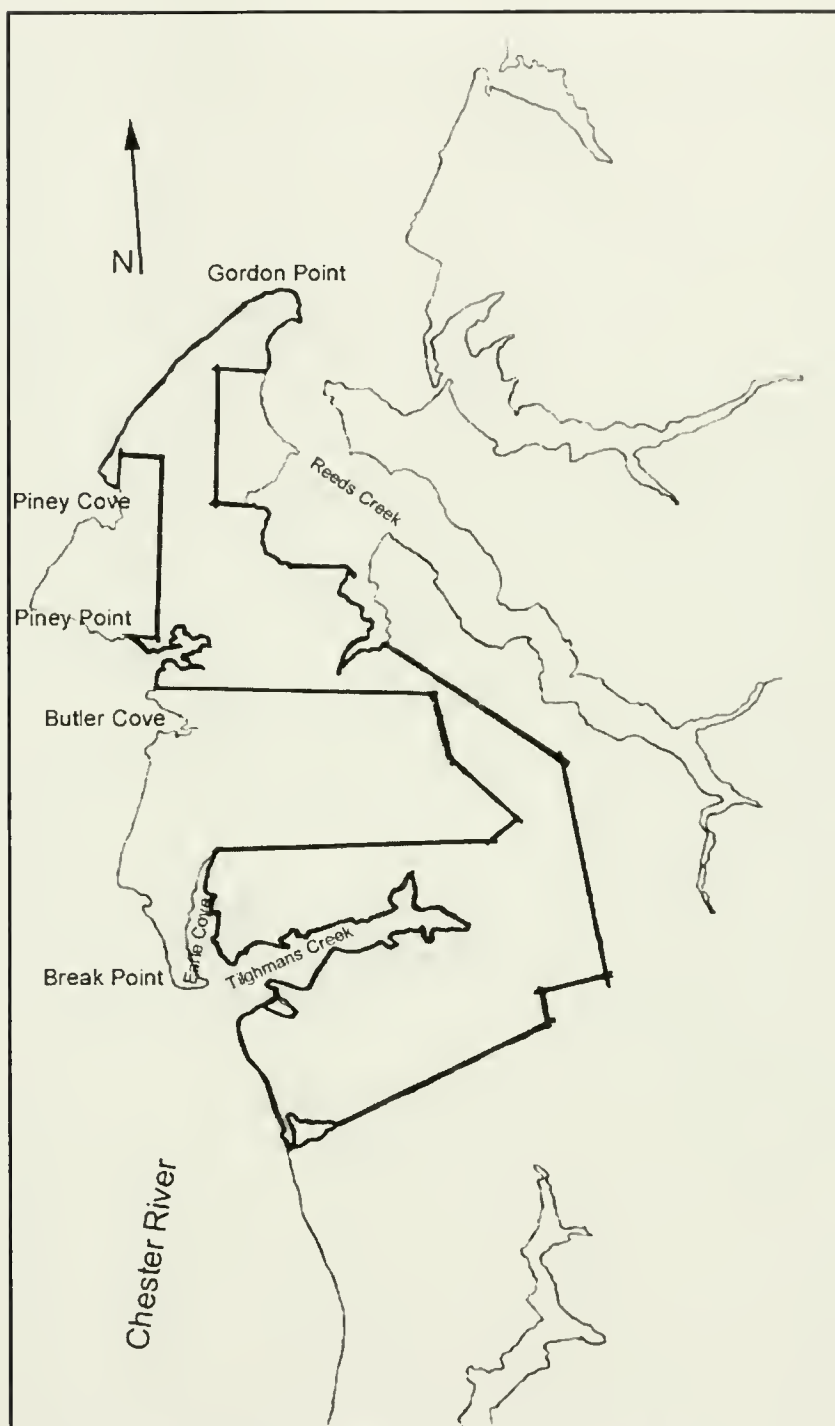


FIGURE 2.3 THE HERMITAGE CA. 1706, ~1034 ACRES

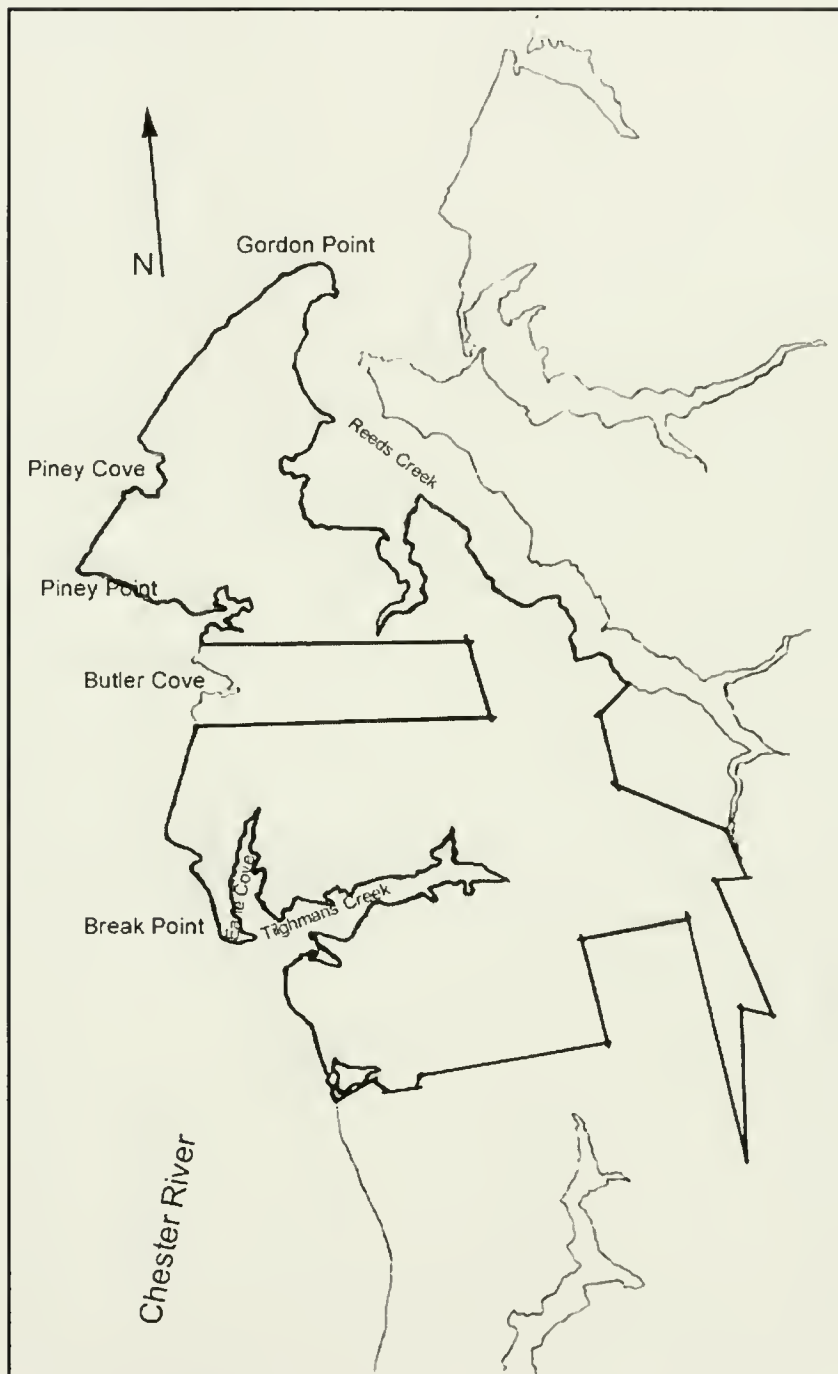


FIGURE 2.4 THE HERMITAGE CA. 1727, ~1843 ACRES

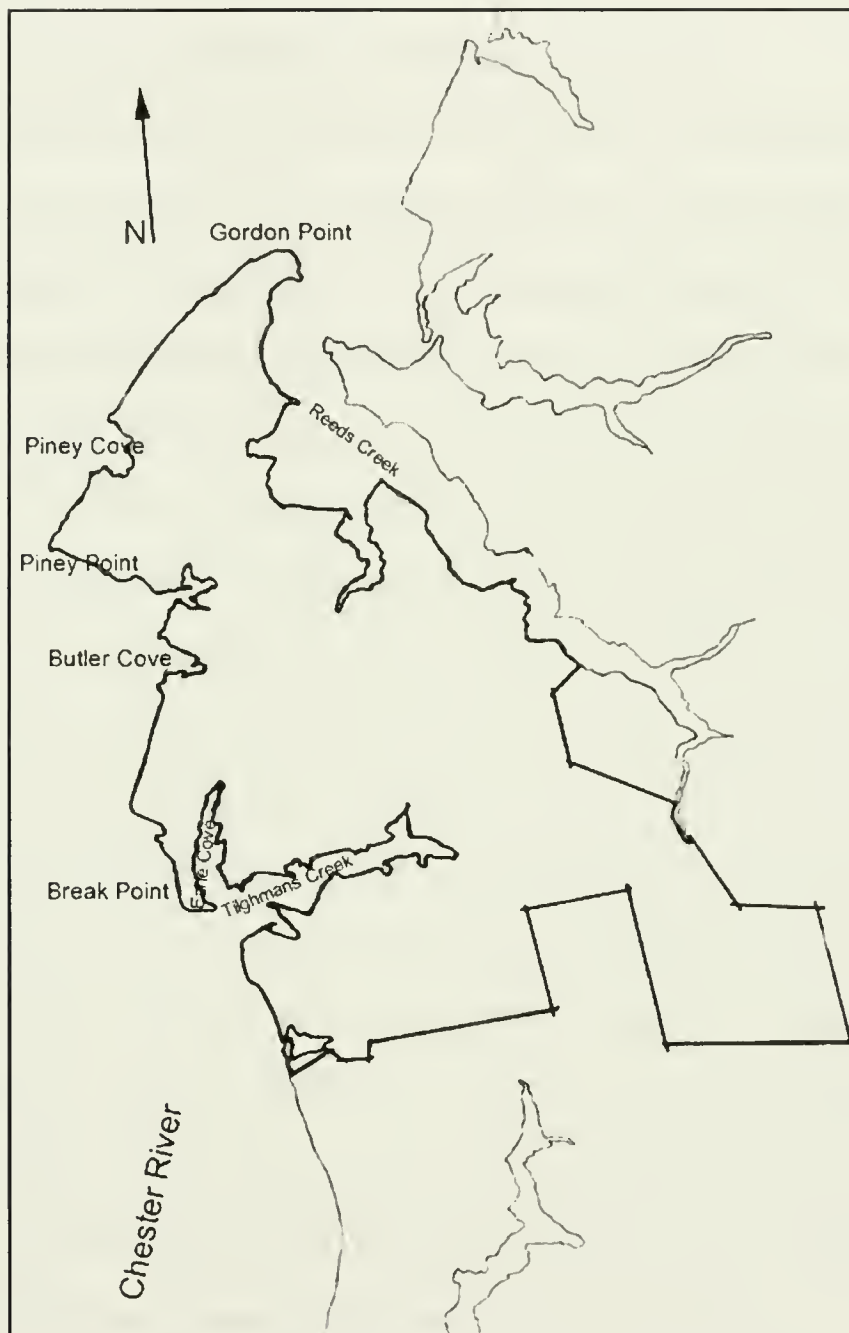


FIGURE 2.5 THE HERMITAGE CA. 1840s-1850s, ~2270 ACRES

CHAPTER THREE

THE EVOLUTION OF BUILDINGS AND FARMING

3.1 Richard Tilghman I, Richard Tilghman II: 1667-1740

Although he arrived in Maryland in 1660, the record of Dr. Richard Tilghman's purchase of the land later to be called The Hermitage bears the date of 1667. It makes sense that a doctor would have settled at a plantation on the coast given the water-based transportation practices of the late 17th century. Proximity to the water would also have helped in transporting and receiving the goods associated with running a successful plantation. It is safe to say that the staple crop at The Hermitage during the earliest colonial times was tobacco. The inventory of Richard Tilghman I refers to his tobacco holdings and in early deeds, there is reference to "tobacco houses."⁵¹

The tobacco season began in March and April with the sowing of seeds, which were protected under the characteristic gauze-like material still utilized to harvest tobacco today. The tobacco shipment fleet came to the Eastern Shore in November to January to transport the crop to London and Bristol.⁵² Tobacco became a sort of money to Eastern Shore planters who "purchased dry goods with tobacco, bought slaves with tobacco and left estates to heirs valued in tobacco."⁵³ There are no remnants of the tobacco farming industry remaining at The Hermitage. As on many Eastern Shore plantations, there was a shift in crop cultivation during and following the Revolutionary War. After that time, it seems as though tobacco was never cultivated at The Hermitage again.

⁵¹ Deeds, RT No. G, 267.

⁵² Heppes, 16.

⁵³ Ibid.

3.2 Richard Tilghman III, Richard Tilghman IV: 1740-1810

In 1738, Richard Tilghman II declared in his will that “*the residue of his lands*” were to “*descend to son and heir Richard, as law directs.*” Also to his “*wife and son Richard rest of furniture and lumber belonging to the dwelling house.*”⁵⁴ Richard II owned an incredibly significant amount of land (totaling over 10,500 acres) which he devised to his children and grandchildren. In 1727, The Hermitage consisted of 1843 acres.⁵⁵ (See Figure 2.4) By 1766, the year Richard Tilghman III died, The Hermitage had been relatively modestly increased in acreage. According to Deed RT No. G, page 267, The Hermitage was described as

All that Tract of land called Tilghmans Hermitage containing [1,830] acres, more or less and all those several tracts of land whereof the said Tract called Tilghmans Hermitage is composed and all that part of a Tract of Land called Springly...purchased of a Juliana Hawkins...containing [300] acres more or less and all that part of a Tract called Carpenters Outlet...purchased of a certain Michael Earle...containing [8] acres more or less and also all that part of a Tract of Land called Spring Branch...containing by estimation [20] acres....

Therefore, the total acreage in the year 1766 was 2158. It seems that by 1798, Richard IV had purchased 80 more acres of “Spring Branch,” “Bristol Marsh,” (25 acres) and part of “Blakeford” (82 acres located just south of The Hermitage). The 1798 and 1814 accounts of The Hermitage listed the acreage at 2353. The land obviously hadn’t been resurveyed between 1798 and 1814 because some land would have been lost due to shore erosion; it is unrealistic that the acreage stayed exactly the same.⁵⁶ These last few tracts of land, which were purchased sometime between 1766 and 1798, were clearly purchased

⁵⁴ *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, No. 22, 17.

⁵⁵ “Tilghman’s Hermitage,” Survey for Richard Tilghman, 1727. Certificate 1037, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

⁵⁶ Shore erosion in Chesapeake Bay is an on-going concern. Many acres have been lost over the years causing property owners to construct riprap at a significant expense. Evidence of 20th century shore erosion can be seen in the aerial photographs provided in this report – there is a vast difference in the shoreline in as short a time-span as 1937-1952.

by Richard Tilghman IV. At 2353 acres, it was the largest The Hermitage ever got in terms of area.

In 1766, Richard Tilghman III sold all his land, for a period, to James Earle "*for and in consideration of five shillings lawful money.*"⁵⁷ As the deed states,

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Richard Tilghman Esquire [III] for and in consideration of the said marriage and marriage portion and for a settlement to be made of the lands tenements and hereditaments herein after mentioned upon the said Richard Tilghman the Son [IV] and Elizabeth Tilghman in manner and form herein after limited and expressed and also for and in consideration of five shillings lawful money to him the said Richard Tilghman Esquire in Hand paid by the said James Earle...

Richard Tilghman doth grant bargain and sell remise release and confirm unto the said JAMES EARLE and his Heirs all these Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein after expressed...for the term of one year...and by force of the Statute for transforming of Uses into possession. To have and to hold all and singular the said Lands Tenements and other the premises above mentioned and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said JAMES EARLE and his Heirs to and for the uses Intents and purposes herein after limited and expressed and declared and under the provision Trusts Limitations and agreements herein after mentioned and to and for NO other use intent or purpose whatsoever THAT IS TO SAY to the use of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire and his Heirs untill the said Marriage shall take Effect and immediately after the said Marriage shall take Effect to the use of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire for and during the term of his natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of Waste and after the Determination of that Estate as for and concerning one undivided moiety or half part of the **Mansion House of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire Kitchen Negro Quarters Stables and other Outhouses** used and occupied within the Mansion House or the dwelling plantation of the said Richard Tilghman Esquire

The marriage referred to in the deed is that between Richard Tilghman IV and his first cousin, Elizabeth Tilghman. Soon after this deed was written, Richard Tilghman III died and Richard Tilghman IV and Elizabeth Tilghman were married. After the death of Elizabeth Tilghman in 1767, Richard Tilghman IV did not remarry and outlived his son by a year, which as mentioned in Chapter 2 caused him to leave The Hermitage to his nephew Richard Cooke Tilghman.

3.3 Richard Cooke Tilghman: 1810-1853

In 1850, Richard Cooke Tilghman, farmer aged 78, was living at The Hermitage with his second wife Francis (Van Wick) Tilghman, his son Richard Cooke Tilghman, (farmer aged 44) his daughter-in-law Elizabeth (Williams) Cooke Tilghman, his daughter Fanny and his grandchildren Isaac (gentleman) and Martha Purnell.⁵⁸ His other children, William, Henry, James and John all lived on different sections of the 2270-acre tract of land. (See Figure 3.1) William, Henry, James and John all cultivated their own respective portions of the farm. In his will dated May 13, 1853, Richard Cooke Tilghman having sold and conveyed to [his] sons Richard, Henry and John certain parts of [his] farm called The Hermitage as their several portions of [his] real estate, devised all the residue of [his] land to said sons Richard, Henry and John and to the survivor or survivors of them in trust to divide the same into five parts; one of which [was] conveyed to [his] son James in fee; another to [his] daughter Fanny in fee, another to [his] grand daughter Martha E. Purnell, another to [his] wife and the other to [his] son William.⁵⁹

According to an account in “A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware,” published in 1807,

On the Eastern Shore wheat and Indian corn are the principal productions. They are raised in large quantities and of the best quality...The culture of tobacco in the Eastern shore is fast declining as the planters find more profit in cultivation of wheat, which always commands a ready market and does not, as tobacco, impoverish the lands.⁶⁰

The inventory taken at the time of the death of Richard Cooke Tilghman clearly indicates that he was a planter; he was also listed as a farmer in the 1850 Census. During his time at The Hermitage (1810s-1850s), the major crops cultivated were corn and wheat. Tilghman's personal inventory lists such items as “wheat thrisher,” “corn sheller,” wheat drill,” “wheat rakes,” “corn blades,” and so on. At the time of his death, he was in

⁵⁷ Deeds, RT No. G, 267.

⁵⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Queen Anne's County, MD 1850 Census* (Baltimore: Maryland Genealogical Society, 1972).

⁵⁹ Wills, TCE No. 2, 357.

possession of 3000 bushels of old corn, 3500 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of new corn. There were approximately 75 “negroes” listed on the inventory of Richard Cooke Tilghman, who would have worked the fields. Many of them were left to various family members.⁶¹ In addition to the farm, according to the 1850 Census, Richard Cooke Tilghman had \$4000 capital invested in a sawmill that produced 400,000 planks of timber annually.⁶² (Note location of a "Sawmill" in Figure 3.1).

Besides the cultivation of wheat and corn, and the production of wooden planks, it is evident from the inventory that Cooke Tilghman also kept hogs for the production of pork. In 1853, he had 46 pen hogs, 69 shoats and 9 brood sows. As early as 1807, it was said that there was “an abundance of pork” on the Eastern Shore that was “not inferior to any in the world and a great many domestic fowls of different kinds...”⁶³ He was also in the business of shearing sheep for the production of wool (his inventory lists “1 lot sheep shears” and “104 sheep”). It seems as though this was also a fairly common undertaking on the Eastern Shore during the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1849, there was a proposal to erect a woolen mill near Centreville. Though the mill was never erected where proposed, it is an indicator of the existence of such an industry in the area. There were six “milch cows” listed on the Tilghman’s inventory in 1853. These cows were most likely milked for the personal use of The Hermitage residents, as they are too small in number to have comprised a full dairy business. The dairy business at The Hermitage began later.

⁶⁰ Emory, 389.

⁶¹ Inventories, Liber TH No. 1, 393.

⁶² U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Queen Anne's County, MD 1850 Census* (Baltimore: Maryland Genealogical Society, 1972).

⁶³ Emory, 389.



FIGURE 3.1 NIERNSEE AND NEILSON 1850S WATERCOLOR MAP
Map courtesy of Anna Tilghman

Given the agricultural practices of the time, there would have been several separate buildings at The Hermitage. The 1850s map gives an indication of the placing of

buildings, though they are unlabeled, therefore the identification of the buildings is speculative. The topographic depression (labeled “Spring” on the map) is a geographic separator between the dwelling area and the farming buildings. In 1814, there was a main dwelling house, kitchen, dairy house, pidgeon house [sic], meat house, poultry house, outhouses and two corn houses.⁶⁴ Assuming those buildings or a new version of a given building existed in the 1850s (which is speculation), they can basically be located on the map. In addition to these buildings, there would have been at least one barn to house the cows and horses; it could have been combined with a machinery barn. There would have also been a hog house accompanied by a hog pen. In building a hog house, it would have been necessary to consider convenience in getting the hogs in and out, to provide means for loading them into wagons and an area for slaughtering them. The hog house at The Hermitage in 1850 would have been quite large having housed more than 100 hogs. The numerous sheep would have been housed as well; whether they were housed in a multi-purpose building or one of their own is unknown. The two corn cribs may be the two narrow buildings standing adjacent to one another, just south of a building that could have been the granary. (See Figure 3.2)

A building appears on the map located in approximately the same place as the existing slave quarter; to the west of that building is a cluster of buildings of approximately the same size. This may have been a grouping of slave quarters. To the East of the slave quarter, there is another building which may have been the overseer’s residence. It is located at approximately the current site of Faulkner House and Lee

⁶⁴ *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society Library).

Faulkner has noted finding a building foundation just south of his house (on the water side).



FIGURE 3.2 POSSIBLE 1850s BUILDINGS, NOTE ABSENCE OF MAIN HOUSE
Map courtesy of Anna Tilghman

3.4 Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior, Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman: 1853-1890

After the death of his father in 1853, Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior lived out his years at The Hermitage. At this point, it is important to note that as of 1853, Tilghman's Neck was forever divided. The 2270 acres were split between the sons of Richard Cooke Tilghman Senior and the lands were eventually sold outside of the Tilghman family. However, the original "seat" of the family would continue to be passed down through Tilghmans or Tilghman relatives.

Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior had married his cousin Elizabeth Williams (daughter of Susanna Frisby Cooke and William Williams) and when he died in 1879, he left The Hermitage to her:

I, Richard Cooke Tilghman of Queen Ann's County in the State of Maryland do make and declare this my last will and testament.

I direct all my just debts to be paid as soon after my decease, as my Executrix shall have assets in hand to discharge them.

After payments of my debts, I give and bequeath the residue of my estate; all my property of every discription; whether real or personal or mixed, to which I am now or may hereafter become entitled, to my dear wife Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman to be by her enjoyed, her heirs and assigns forever.

I appoint my said wife Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman Executrix of this will. In testimony whereof I the said testator have hereto set my hand and seal this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord 1870.⁶⁵

Judging from the inventory of Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior, it doesn't appear as though the farming practices at The Hermitage changed much during the second half of the 19th century (from those of the first half of the 19th century). The major difference between the inventories of Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior and his father was the list of slaves. Since Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior died after the Civil War when emancipation had been proclaimed, it makes perfect sense that his inventory lacked a list

⁶⁵ Wills, Register of Wills, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, 261.

of slaves. The conjectural “slave quarter colony” designated in Figure 3.2 no longer exists. Perhaps following the Civil War, those buildings (which were most likely constructed relatively poorly) deteriorated or were torn down. The “slave quarter” which does exist on the property was studied in 1981 by architectural historian Orlando Ridout and was found to have been renovated during the second third of the 19th century – perhaps this was to accommodate a new use after it was no longer inhabited by slaves.⁶⁶

Selected items listed on the inventory of Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior included: Amount of hog meat on hand - \$140.00, 4 brood sows, 1 Berkshire boar, 14 large shoats, 21 small shoats, 1 copper covered boar, 3 hogsheads, 1 Keller wheat drill, 1 Wagner wheat drill, 1 no. 1 wheat fan, 7 wheat cradles, 2-1/2 bushels wheat, wheat crop, 1 potato plow, 1 turnip cutter, 1 corn box, 1 no. 1 hand corn sheller, 1 corn drill, 10 corn hoes, 300 bushels corn, 8 pair sheep shear, 86 ewes, 7 wether sheep, 5 rams, lambs, wool, 25 horses, mares and colts, 26 cows and heifers, 2 bulls, 8 oxen, 1 no. 1 family carriage, 1 no. 2 family carriage, 1 rockaway carriage, 1 ambulance wagon.⁶⁷ (For full inventory, see Appendix 1)

The inventory clearly indicates that The Hermitage produced corn, wheat, potatoes, pork, wool, turnips and possibly other vegetables from a garden. There was also an increase in the number of cows in the inventory indicating the possibility of a small dairy business that may have started between 1853 and 1879. However, the inventory lacks the implements (later seen in the inventory of Susan Williams) that would have been associated with a dairy operation.

⁶⁶ Orlando Ridout, Historic Sites Surveyor, Inventory Form for the State Historic Sites Survey, Queen Anne's County Historical Society, 1981.

⁶⁷ Inventories, MP No. 1, 438.

When Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman wrote her will in November of 1886, it said:

I give and devise to my brother Otho Ho[ll]and Williams of the City of Baltimore for the term of his life only all the real estate in Queen Anne's County belonging to me or where in I may have any interest, including the estate or farm known as The Hermitage on which I reside, containing from seven to eight hundred acres more or less devised to me by my late husband Richard Cooke Tilghman...and the rest and residue of my estate of all sorts I give and bequeath to Mary Smith Williams Executor absolutely and forever.⁶⁸

The inventory of Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman did not refer as much to the "goods and chattels" associated with the farm. Instead, there was a detailed list of her stocks and rental properties. The origin of her stocks and rental properties was undiscovered. Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior did not appear to own them when he died unless they simply weren't included on his inventory. Perhaps the stocks and properties were left to Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman by a member of her own family, the Williams'. Had that been the case, the stocks and properties shifted directly back to the Williams family when Elizabeth died. In the year 1895, the rental properties in Baltimore earned \$5834.00 annually and The Hermitage was worth \$25,970.00.⁶⁹

When Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman bequeathed The Hermitage to her brother Otho Holland Williams, it was "seven to eight hundred acres more or less." However, the land was greater in acreage when her husband left it to her in 1879. After he died, she sold 191 acres, 15 perches of "all that tract of land known as The Hermitage" to John M. Robinson in March, 1881 for \$2542.35.⁷⁰ Therefore, in 1879, The Hermitage would have been around nine hundred to one thousand acres in area.

⁶⁸ Wills, Register of Wills, November 11, 1886, 14.

⁶⁹ Wills, WET No. 1, 104.

3.5 Otho Holland Williams and Susan Williams: 1890-1919

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Otho Holland Williams and his daughter, Susan Williams, owned The Hermitage. Otho Holland Williams was the grandson of General Otho Holland Williams, an officer under General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. He was the brother of Elizabeth [Williams] Cooke Tilghman, who left him her land at The Hermitage upon her death in the 1890s. The acreage of The Hermitage at that time was “seven to eight hundred acres.” During this period in the history of The Hermitage, the major crops were wheat and corn. When Otho Holland Williams died in 1903, his inventory listed 172 acres of wheat, 3000 bushels of corn and all the tools and implements necessary for harvesting these crops. There were 57 shoats, 6 brood sows and 1 boar. Thus, the hog business was on-going at this point in the history of The Hermitage. In addition to the hog business, there was the business associated with sheep, that being wool and flesh. In 1903, there were 31 ewes, 20 lambs and 1 buck at The Hermitage.

Susan Williams was the daughter of Otho H. Williams and Miss Ann E. Howell, who was a “leader of society in Baltimore and was called ‘The Blooming Belle of Baltimore.’”⁷¹ She inherited the farm from her father in 1903 and soon thereafter, transformed The Hermitage into an up-to-date and sanitary dairy farm. By the time she died in 1919, the total valuation of Hermitage Farm was \$75,000. In addition to The Hermitage, Miss Williams owned “Cook Farm,” located on Reed’s Creek, and 33 rental properties in the city of Baltimore. Miss Williams has been referred to as a philanthropist

⁷⁰ Deeds, Liber SCD 5, 379.

⁷¹ *The Centreville Record*, January 4, 1913.

in more than one account and her last will and testament supports to that fact. Before bequeathing the remainder of her substantial estate (valued at nearly \$870,000), she left large amounts of money to the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, the Instructive Visiting Nurses Association of Baltimore and the Hospital for the Women of Maryland.

By 1919, The Hermitage consisted of 1200 acres: 500 acres of tillable land, 500 acres of timber and woodland and 200 acres of marsh and river shore. The buildings at the farm were the Main Dwelling, Manager's Dwelling, Gardner's Dwelling, Cow Stable, Dairy Building, Horse Stable, and several other outbuildings.⁷²

Susan Williams built the Manager's Dwelling for F.T. English according to Lee Faulkner, Hermitage Farm Manager.⁷³ In 1904, F.T. English arrived at The Hermitage and became the farm's manager (or superintendent). Mr. English had a "hobby" of working with dairy and dairy cattle, thus turned The Hermitage into "*one of the most practical sanitary dairies in the county.*"⁷⁴ In 1913, F.T. English granted an interview to a staff member at *The Centreville Record* in which he stated the following with regard to the dairy farm:

"I have always found that the thoroughbred cows produce better milk than ordinary cattle, but not as much. Of course, there are some grades that produce considerably more milk than the thoroughbreds, but with the exercise of good judgement and with proper care, the thoroughbred will prove the best investment every time.

"At the Hermitage we weigh our milk daily to ascertain the exact amount each cow produces and the quantity of butter fat contained in their milk. If the quantity and quality is not up to the standard that we think it ought to be, we naturally make some changes in the feed to bring it up. It is a mistake to feed the dairy cattle in a haphazard manner if one expects them to produce good milk and plenty of it.

"Our cow stable is provided with swinging stanchions for from 40-50 cows. They are used so that the cows may have plenty of liberty although confined to a limited space, and we have found this much better than the ordinary way of stabling cattle. Clean fresh water is before the cows at all times and they

⁷² Inventories, WTB No. 1, 438.

⁷³ Faulkner conversation.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

are fed three times a day. They are turned into the pasture twice daily, after the morning and midday feedings; this is regulated, however, according to the heat of the day.

“We milk twice daily – at 5 am and 5 pm, and we find that by regular milkings at stated periods our cows produce more and better milk than they otherwise do. A cow is very nervous and there should be no disturbance about during her milking hours. We allow no one in our cow barns at that time of the day except the milkers.”

Asked about the nature of the feed to his cows, Mr. English continued:

“We used what is known as ‘balance rations’ – a mixture of bran, linseed oil and cotton seed meal. In this way we endeavor to give the cow two pounds of protein daily for a certain amount of milk; the feed always depends upon the ability of the cow to produce.

“Our cows average 8,000 pounds of butter fat each per year. We regard that as a standard and when they fall below that we get rid of them.

“I have found that it pays to select the proper kind of cattle, and I think that we lead the State test in butter fat – going as high as 7 percent – proves that beyond comment.

“It is essential for a good dairy farm to have a silo, for by its use the cheapest food is secured.

“We have less than ten acres of land for producing ensilage, on which we feed 35 head of stock. Our income from the produce of these cattle, including the interest on the original cost, is one fourth more than the income from anything else we could have grown would be.

“We have stable room for 50 cows, fitted with the latest improved appliances, running water, concrete floors, good ventilation without exposing the animal to severe weather. We have other stables, nonetheless modern and up-to-date for our young stock and steers.

“Another reason why I think plenty of cattle should be kept on every farm – aside from the dairy feature – is the improvement to the land by the use of manure in the place of commercial fertilizers, which means a great saving. Our manure pays for the feed for our cattle, and it is the best thing we could put on the land.”

“What is the average profit yearly on a good cow at The Hermitage?” he was asked.

“What I would consider a ‘good’ cow would cost from \$75 to \$100 – if she will produce 20 pounds of milk a day, she would be cheap at \$50. We have them that produce 40 pounds of milk daily and consider them to be worth \$75 to \$80. But as to the average profit per year from each cow, not taking the initial cost into consideration, I would look at it this way:

“The feed for one of our cows for a year averages \$75; adding to that \$84 for labor, we have a total cost for the year of \$99. The butter fat revenue will average \$164, which gives us a clear profit of \$65 on each cow. In addition to that, which has paid for the feed, and the milk on which we feed our hogs.”

“Do you keep a set of books at ‘The Hermitage?’” was the next question.

“Yes, I have been there nine years, and I can tell what each crop has cost us to raise and harvest. In this way I have found that what is the most unprofitable crop and we shall stop growing it entirely. Every branch of our work is carried out on business principles, and this plan has greatly assisted us in

increasing our revenue. Naturally, conducting the estate on the big scale that we do, we are under heavy expenses, but still we have increased the yearly revenue at least 20%.

“I have made a close study of lime and mix my own fertilizers. For permanent improvement of the fertility of the soil I use lime. The use of cheap commercial fertilizer on land is like a man taking a drink of whiskey – it stimulates for a time, but soon dies out and saps the fertility.

“If I owned a farm and rented it out I would certainly not restrict the tenant in the number of cattle kept on the place, but I think that the landowners make a great mistake in doing so.”

The buildings associated with the Dairy Farm appear quite clearly in the 1937 aerial photograph of the farm. (See Figure 3.4) The cow barn which held 40-50 cows (according to F.T. English) no longer exists, but may have resembled the cow barn pictured in Figure 3.3. In 1919, there were more than 65 cattle, heifers and calves at The Hermitage. In addition to the cattle, The Hermitage was the home to many other typical farm animals including horses, mules, roosters, turkeys, hens, chickens, sheep and pigs.

In the fields, corn was the primary crop. The inventory lists all the implements and tools which would indicate this fact, such as “corn harvester,” “corn planter,” “corn binder,” etc. The Hermitage was by all means a fully operational and profitable farm during the early 20th century, complete with all the appropriate farming tools. F.T. English said himself that by the year 1913, they had increased the revenue at The Hermitage by 20%.

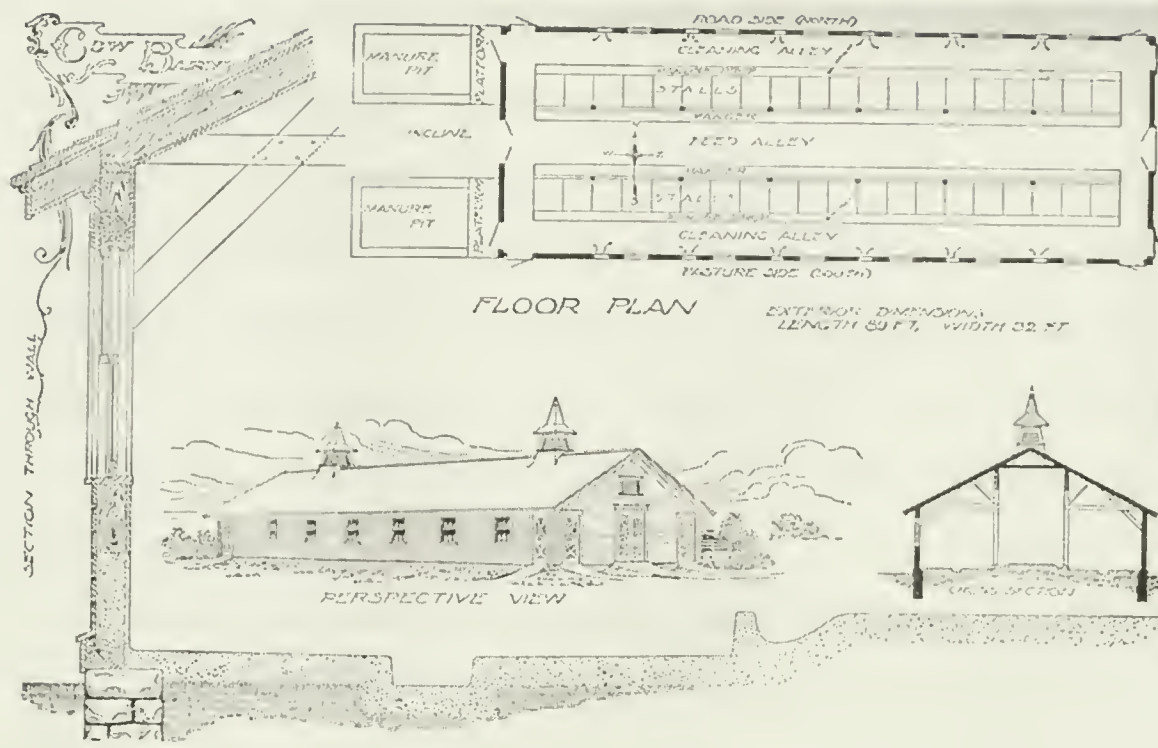


FIGURE 3.3 COW BARN FOR 40-50 COWS

Figure from Radford and Loveless, *Practical Plans for Carriage Houses, Stables and Other Country Buildings* (Stockbridge, MA: The Berkshire Traveler Press, 1978), 112.

3.6 Benjamin Chew Tilghman III to the present owners: 1919-2000

Since the death of Susan Williams and the bequest of the land to Benjamin Chew Tilghman III, The Hermitage has been passed down through two more generations of Tilghmans. Benjamin Chew Tilghman III died in 1953 and the land passed to his son, Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV. The current owners of the Hermitage are Benjamin Chew Tilghman V, William Tilghman, Christopher Tilghman and James Tilghman. As noted, Anna D. Tilghman, widow of Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV was granted life interest in The Hermitage in 1983.⁷⁵

From the information gathered, Richard Tilghman III was reportedly out of the country when he was granted The Hermitage in 1919.⁷⁶ He sold all his real estate and holdings in England before eventually settling and passing away in Bermuda. Thus, Richard Tilghman III did not spend much time at The Hermitage. As discussed in Chapter Two, Lee Faulkner does not recall many visits on the part of the Tilghmans between the years 1949 and 1977. He stated that the grandmother of the current generation of Tilghmans came to The Hermitage “every once in a while.” Between 1919 and 1977, it appears as though some of the buildings at The Hermitage were closed down for portions of the year. The farming and dairy practices continued, but with the exception of occasional visits by the family, the Main House was rarely inhabited.

Lee Faulkner keenly recalls what buildings on the property have been lost since his arrival to The Hermitage in 1949. For example, the building that was formerly

⁷⁵ Deeds, Liber MWN 195, 152.

⁷⁶ Faulkner conversation.

located by the water, just south of the existing slave quarter, was burned down in the 1940s by “Ben’s grandmother,” as Mr. Faulkner says.

Then in 1956, Hurricane Hazel hit and destroyed some buildings on the property, including one of the old barns, the elevated shed formerly attached to back, or south side of the granary, and the barn that accompanied English House. (See Figure 3.4) The old pier or wharf was also sacrificed when Hurricane Hazel blew through the Eastern Shore. Mr. Faulkner described the fate of many of the other former buildings as well. The building adjacent Anthony House which formerly held milk, cans, etc. and a chicken house located to the north of Gould House were also torn down in the 70s. The chicken house was removed for sanitary reasons; it was located too close to the dairy operation. The pig pen that was located on the south side of the barn complex was also affected by sanitary regulations; it was moved to the area to the east of English House. Between 1986 and 1989, buildings were added: the existing cow barn and silos were constructed for the dairy operation that ceased about six years ago. The remaining existing buildings at The Hermitage are described in Chapter 4.



FIGURE 3.4 1937 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH - CLOSE-UP SHOWING EXISTING AND FORMER BUILDINGS AND FEATURES
 Photograph from The National Archives Map Room, College Park, Maryland

CHAPTER FOUR

INVENTORY AND STUDY OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

4.1 Main House

The Main House at The Hermitage is a three-story dwelling constructed of brick and finished with stucco. According to one account, Susan Williams, upon return from Europe, had the house “transformed” into an Italian villa by having it stuccoed in the early 20th century.⁷⁷ While Ms. Williams may, in fact, have stuccoed the house, in Maryland and in other southern states during the mid-19th century, the Italian Villa style became popular because of its wide overhanging eaves, long casement windows and shady loggias.⁷⁸ In September 1856, the planter Richard Cooke Tilghman acknowledged receipt of plans for an Italianate reconstruction of his house, The Hermitage, at Centreville, which had been damaged by fire.⁷⁹ The acknowledgment was in a letter from Richard Cooke Tilghman to architect Richard Upjohn on September 19, 1856 (Upjohn Collection, New York Public Library).

Richard Upjohn was an architect who came to America in 1829. He earned a national reputation when he designed the plans to rebuild Trinity Church in New York. While there was a receipt of plans, there is no further documentary proof to support the theory that Richard Upjohn designed the Main House at The Hermitage. More likely, the architectural team of John R. Niernsee and James C. Neilson designed the house. It was then built in the late 1850s. Respected local architects from Baltimore, Niernsee and

⁷⁷ Helen Burgess, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

⁷⁸ Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South* (New York: Beehive Press, Abbeville Press, 1991), 203.

⁷⁹ Lane, 195.

Neilson were known for their work in the Italianate style. An example of their work includes the 1852 remodeling, in the Italianate style, of “Clifton,” the home of Johns Hopkins. Further evidence to support the fact that the Main House was the work of Niernsee and Neilson is in the watercolor map of the Hermitage that hangs in the Main House and is signed by the architectural team. The Main House is absent from the map, indicating that it was created before the reconstruction of the house. (See Figure 3.2)

Accounts of the former house or houses at The Hermitage vary. Some say the Main House burned down twice - once at an unknown early date and then again in 1832. There are no pictorial representations of the first house, presumably built by Richard Tilghman I, however, there are drawings of the second “Hermitage Mansion.”

According to the 1798 Direct or “Glass” Tax, the Main or Dwelling house was described as follows:

DWELLING HOUSE	60' x 37'; Two stories high; One half wood framed, the other brick. 12 windows in front: 5' x 2'8" 1 window in front: 4'4" x 3'4"
BACK FRONT (of DWELLING HOUSE)	4 windows: 5' x 2'7" 5 windows: 5' x 2'7" 2 windows: 3'11" x 2'5"
GABLE ENDS (of DWELLING HOUSE)	2 windows: 2'3" x 4'7" 4 windows: 2'4" x 3'8" 4 windows: 1'8" x 2'10"

TABLE 4.1 1798 FEDERAL DIRECT TAX - PROPERTY OF RICHARD TILGHMAN IV

Transcribed from original: *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library

According to this account of the *Property of Richard Tilghman* dated December 26, 1798, “*The Dwelling House was built/the framed part/about the year 1675. The other parts are additions...*” As noted, according to several accounts of the history of The Hermitage, the house burned down in 1832, and the new house was reconstructed in the

late 1850s, leaving a period of time between 1832 and the late 1850s when the Cooke Tilghmans lived elsewhere. However, in a letter dated June 31, 1831, Mary Earle of “Needwood” wrote to her brother James and stated that “*Cooke Tilghman's new house at the Hermitage is finished at last and he is about ready to move in.*”⁸⁰ Then in June of 1833, Richard Cooke Tilghman wrote to his son and described his return to The Hermitage, stating that he “*never saw The Hermitage look in better order.*”⁸¹ In any event, it is quite clear that the house that stands on the property today was, in fact, built in the middle of the nineteenth century.

The small wing of the Main House is much older than the large section, dating to the early, though not earliest years of The Hermitage. This section, which was called the “Kitchen” in the 1798 Direct Tax, was added some time after 1675. One account suggests that due to several features, the building is of the late 18th. These features include the lack of water table, lack of belt course and the presence of segmental arches, which were “*constructed steeply and precisely, like engineer's work.*” According to the same account, “*the east entrance has an exactly balanced scheme of fenestration, reminiscent more of Federal work than Georgian. The interior moldings are also [late 18th] / early 19th century in style.*”⁸² (See Figure 4.3) The kitchen wing was used for housing servants and various other service staff including the cook and the chauffeur up until and through the time when Susan Williams occupied the Main House at The

⁸⁰ James Bordley Jr., “The Tilghman Family,” In *The Holloday Family* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society), 254.

⁸¹ *James Tilghman Papers*, “Richard Cooke Tilghman to Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior, June 25, 1833,” Manuscripts Collection, Maryland Historical Society.

⁸² Chandlee H. Forman, *Early Buildings and Historic Artifacts in Tidewater Maryland I. The Eastern Shore* (Easton, Maryland: Eastern Shore Publishers, 1989), 193.

Hermitage.⁸³ The third story of the kitchen wing was a later addition. The existing Mansion House complex extends beyond the old “Kitchen” wing to include the old “Summer Kitchen” which presently serves as an outdoor car park.



FIGURE 4.1 SOUTH FAÇADE OF OLD HOUSE
Courtesy of Anna Tilghman

⁸³ Inventories, WTB No. 1, 68.

4.2 Smokehouse

The one story brick Smoke or Meat House is another early building at The Hermitage. The 1798 Direct Tax describes the “Meat House” as being a single story and of dimensions 22’ x 16’. It does not describe the building material. All other outbuildings (including the “Dairey [sic] House”, “Pidgeon [sic] House” and “Poultry House”) are noted as being constructed of wood. Ideally, smokehouses were built of stone or brick to contain the fire or ashes.⁸⁴ The 1798 dimensions match those of the existing brick Smokehouse. During the height of the pork production period at The Hermitage, there would have been either more smokehouses or a larger one located somewhere on the property to support the amount of pork produced.

DAIREY HOUSE	10’ square; wood
PIDGEEON HOUSE	10’ square; wood
MEAT HOUSE	Single story; 22’ x 16’
POULTRY HOUSE	18’ x 16’; wood

TABLE 4.2 1798 FEDERAL DIRECT TAX - PROPERTY OF RICHARD TILGHMAN IV
Transcribed from original document: *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland
Historical Society Library

Historically, the interior of a smokehouse was open to the roof and lightweight poles were nailed to the sides of the rafters and laid across the collar beams. Meats were hung on hooks attached to the tier poles in the roof. Many smokehouses had workbenches where cuts of pork and beef were rolled and packed in salt as part of the curing process.⁸⁵ Exposing meat to wood smoke was a primitive method of preservation. The meat was hung as far away as possible from the fire, as it is the smoke, not the heat,

⁸⁴ Charles Klamkin, *BARNES: Their History, Preservation and Restoration* (New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1973), 60.

⁸⁵ Lanier and Herman, 53.

which accomplishes the curing or preservative process.⁸⁶ In December of the years 1795 – 1814, there was anywhere from 6,200 to 9,500 pounds of hog meat cured and salted at the “home plantation” of The Hermitage.⁸⁷ The existing smokehouse most likely dates to that period. In recent years, the smokehouse has been used for storage. According to Lanier and Herman, co-authors of *Everyday Architecture in the Mid-Atlantic*, “smokehouses decreased in importance with mid-twentieth-century changes in diet and home food preparation.”⁸⁸



FIGURE 4.4 EXISTING SMOKEHOUSE, 1999

⁸⁶ Klamkin, 47.

⁸⁷ *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

⁸⁸ Lanier and Herman, 55.

4.3 Sheds

Just east of the Main House and Smokehouse, there are three wooden outbuildings. The first of these outbuildings, located closest to the Main House, was called a “Hot House” for the growth of plants, according to Lee Faulkner. The building is now used to house dog kennels. The center building is elevated on brick piers, which is typical of chicken house construction indicating the former use of the building. The existing use of the “chicken house” is storage. The third outbuilding, also currently used for storage has a brick foundation and an underground space. Dairy buildings tended to have underground space, however, they were also often square in plan, which this building is not, and typically had windows which were slatted, which this building does not. Thus, the former use of this building is unknown. It may have been built as a storage shed to store garden implements.

Typically, milk houses for storing dairy products were buildings found on nineteenth-century farms and were generally outfitted with louvered vents and sliding shutters to cool the interior.⁸⁹ According to Katherine Scarborough (*Homes of the Cavaliers*, 1930), at the Hermitage, “*the approach to the Mansion House [was] by a long “L”-shaped driveway, which [led] past a row of low frame and brick buildings, like a dairy and smokehouse.*” The dairy mentioned in this account no longer exists but as late as 1967 (perhaps later), it stood and was measured.⁹⁰ (See Figure 4.6) According to an account in Chandlee Forman’s book entitled *Early Buildings and Historic Artifacts in Tidewater Maryland*, (p. 192), the dairy was:

⁸⁹ Lanier and Herman, 55.

⁹⁰ Forman, 192.

ten and a half feet square, it was built in two parts. The upper storey was frame with brick nogging and shiplap boards, and pyramid roof with fishscale shingles. The three windows had fixed wooden slats. For interior decoration the wall plates were beaded and the corner posts chamfered. The lower story had a shallow brick cellar with brick floor about five feet below ground level, and was reached by a stepladder. There were two levels of wide shelving to hold butter and other dairy products. In the late 19th century this milk house was called the “kerosene house,” denoting the triumph of coal oil.⁹¹

The dimensions of the dairy are very similar to the dimensions on the 1798 account of the property (See 1798 account, Table 4.1) indicating that this was most likely the dairy referred to in the account.



FIGURE 4.5 EXISTING SHEDS, 1999

⁹¹ Ibid.

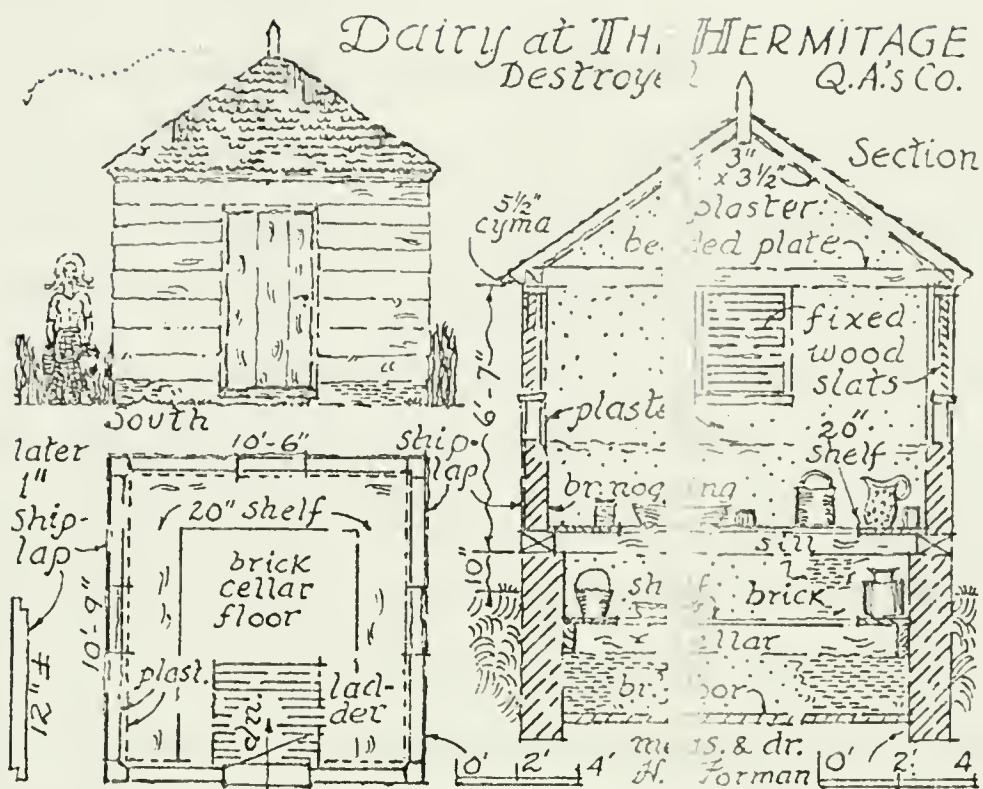


FIGURE 4.6 OLD DAIRY, DEMOLISHED POST-1967

Figure from Chandlee Forman, *Early Buildings and Historic Artifacts in Tidewater Maryland*. 1. *The Eastern Shore* (Easton, Maryland: Eastern Shore Publishers, 1989)

4.4 Cottage or “Gardener’s Dwelling”

The existing house which was formerly known as the “Gardener’s dwelling” (according to the inventory of Susan Williams), is currently used as a weekend retreat for members of the Tilghman family. The building was valued at \$2,000 in 1919. Judging from its location on the west side of the property, closer to the Main House, the gardener must have been an important member of The Hermitage staff. The house sits just north of the area that was presumably the garden during the Susan Williams era. In addition to the house, there are concrete steps that lead from the shore to the water. The steps have been separated from the seawall that has deteriorated over the years. They may have been for the sole use of the gardener and his family. The steps also may have led to a dock that served as a receiving area for goods to be brought into the Main House via the Gardener’s Dwelling.



FIGURE 4.7 EXISTING COTTAGE OR “GARDENER’S DWELLING,” 1999

4.5 Pump House

The small pump house which sits just east of the cottage (“gardener’s dwelling”) was not found to specifically appear in any document. It may have been one of the “outbuildings” listed on the inventory of Susan Williams in 1919. Above ground, the small structure is only a roof with a six-light window in each of the north and south gables. The brick structure stretches underground about 5-6 feet. Generally, for a deep-well system of water supply, or for a pump with jack, and engine or motor, it is desirable that a shelter be built over or near the well. If the house is directly over the well there should be an opening in the roof for removing the pump.⁹²

According to William Radford, in 1908, once a good well is secured, one of the tanks in use for farmhouse water supply was the underground pressure tank. The alternative tank was the elevated windmill tank. The underground tank was less common in 1908 but Radford saw it as having several advantages; the water stayed cool in the summer, did not freeze in the winter and the underground tank was cleaner and not open to dust and insects.⁹³ According to Radford, in 1908, “*every new country house should be wired with electricity and the plumbing should be equal to any city residence. Farmers [were] entitled to all the improvements going. If they don’t have them it is their own fault.*”

⁹² W.A. Foster and Deane G. Carter, *Farm Buildings* (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1922), 190.

⁹³ William Ranford and David and Joan Loveless, *Practical Plans for Barns, Carriage Houses, Stables and other Country Buildings* (Stockbridge, MA: The Berkshire Travel Press, 1978), 179.



FIGURE 4.8 EXISTING PUMP HOUSE, 1999

4.6 Ice House

While the deep pit of the Ice House has been filled in, leaving only the roof, this structure was an important one with regard to the dairy farming practices at The Hermitage. The Ice House was used for the purpose of chilling milk cans until 40 years ago. The Ice House no longer serves a practical purpose, but it does stand as a significant reminder of the Dairy Farm business.



FIGURE 4.9 EXISTING ICE HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE AND EXIT GATE IN BACKGROUND,
1999

4.7 Carriage House and Coachman's Quarter

According to one account, Susan Williams had the Carriage House built upon her return from Spain where she had seen the royal stables where the horses of King Alphonso were housed. She was apparently so pleased with the design of the building that she wished for her stables to be modeled after them.⁹⁴ It was supposedly built for around \$10,000. Roughly 68 feet by 37 feet in dimension, the first level of the Carriage House contains four stalls, three box stalls, two carriage rooms, a harness room and a tool room. The floors of the Carriage House are concrete and the stalls have an additional layer of cork atop the concrete. (See Figure 4.13) The second level is a large open space, most likely a hayloft, two large ventilation shafts and a feed bin. (The ventilation shafts doubled as hay shafts.) The Carriage House sits on concrete footings and is built of wood frame construction. It is sheathed with wooden clapboard siding. With adequately high ceilings, many windows and good ventilation, the Carriage House was an excellent and comfortable environment for horses to live in.

The carriage rooms are completely separate from the horse barns which is correct planning; the odor from the stable is damaging to the carriages and rugs and the carriages should also be kept away from the dust generated by the horses.⁹⁵ The approach to the Carriage House is quite grand, with a paved area located in front of the larger carriage room and beneath a portico. The smaller carriage room in the back does not possess the same entrance. At some point in the history of the Carriage House, the carriages were moved to the back room to be stored. Five carriages or wagons remain stored there to the present day. The other carriage room also presently serves as storage space. Among the

stored items is a Ford Co. Motorcar bearing a date of 1914. In addition, there are several harnesses left in the cases and throughout the stabling area.

In 1919, the year Susan Williams died, the Horse Stable (Carriage House) had within it six horses: Nora, Prince, Buster, Bob, May-Fox and a second Prince. In addition, it housed one Dayton carriage, one Express wagon, one buggy, one set of buggy harnesses, one set of harnesses, one set of double harnesses, one Dearborn and two other sets of harnesses. The total value of property in the Carriage House was \$385. Bob, the 30 year-old horses, was listed as possessing no value.⁹⁶

Some stables built around this time had a “man’s room,” that being the room in which the coachman stayed. At The Hermitage, there is an entirely separate building located adjacent the Carriage House which is referred to as the Coachman’s House or Quarter. This building, however, was not built at the same time as the Carriage House; it dates to an earlier period – probably mid-nineteenth century. The 1850s watercolor map (See Figure 3.1) shows this building with another building located directly to its west, perhaps a twin. It is most probable that these buildings housed employees of the Tilghmans (and Williams’) who worked either in the Main House or in the garden. It is an attractive companion to the Carriage House and is currently undergoing restoration. The Coachman’s Quarter has two rooms on the first story and one room on the second story.

⁹⁴ *The Centreville Record*, January 4, 1913.

⁹⁵ Ranford and Loveless, 55.

⁹⁶ Inventories. WTB No. 1, 72.

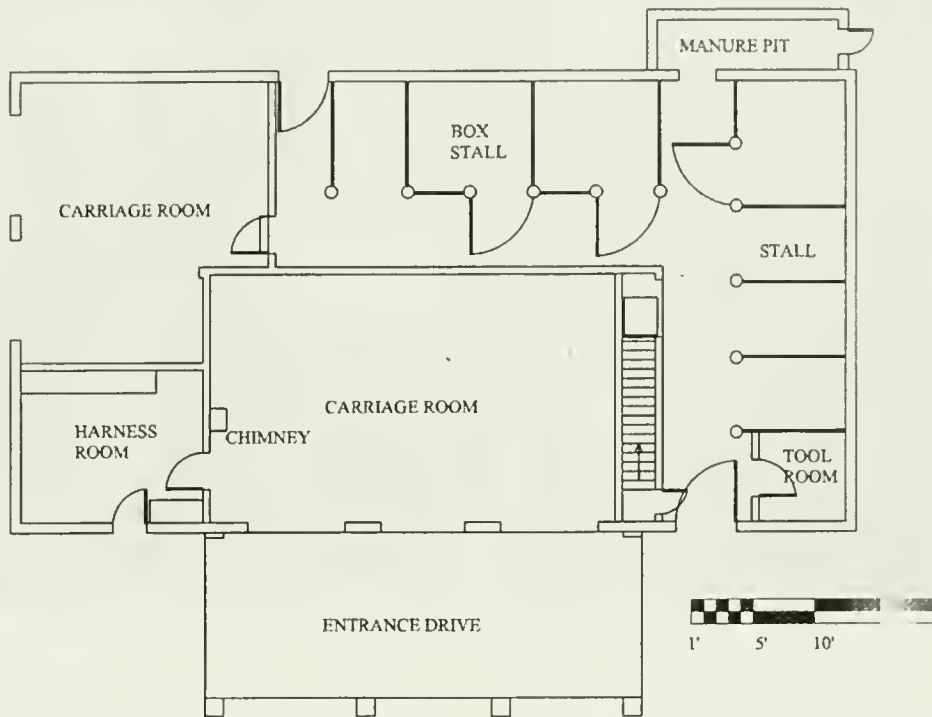


FIGURE 4.10 CARRIAGE HOUSE AND COACHMAN'S QUARTER, 1999



FIGURE 4.11 COACHMAN'S QUARTER, SOUTH FAÇADE, 1999

HERMITAGE CARRIAGE HOUSE: 1ST FLOOR



2ND FLOOR

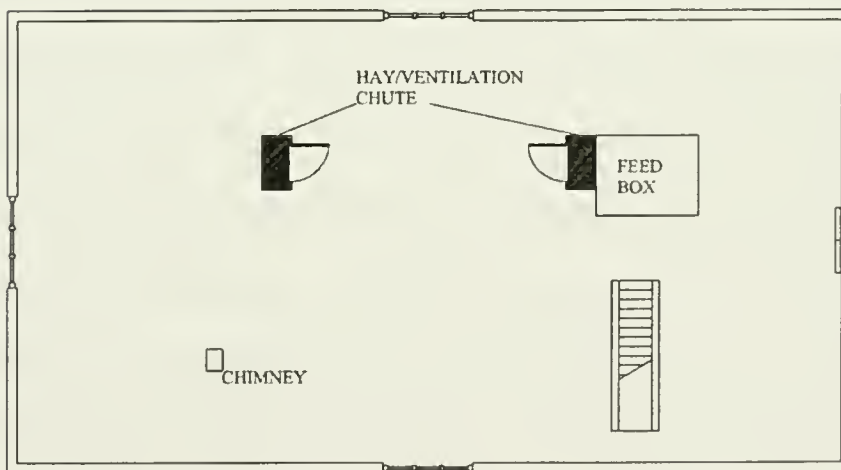


FIGURE 4.12 CARRIAGE HOUSE PLAN, 1999



FIGURE 4.13 CARRIAGE HOUSE STALLS, 1999

4.8 Barn Complex, 1907

Three Gable Central Barn

The Barn Complex at The Hermitage was built during the Susan Williams era; it bears the date 1907. The tack rooms in the central horse barn still possess the names of horses (and/or mules), which were listed on her inventory when she died in 1919. (See Appendix I) Typical of horse barn construction, the lower floor consists of stalls flanking a central aisle. The central barn is completely symmetrical in plan. There are concrete pits located in the corners that were most likely used for manure, according to Lee Faulkner, although they have not been used since he arrived at The Hermitage in 1949. The loft was used for storing hay and feed. The Dutch doors located on either side of the central aisle provided a means of entry and egress for the horses. The second level, or

loft, was filled with hay via the doors located directly above the Dutch doors. The central aisle of this barn is wide, indicating that it may have also been used for storing farm machines and equipment. There is a substantial amount of farming equipment listed on Susan Williams' inventory; therefore, the central aisle of the Horse Barn was, in fact, most likely used for storage of equipment such as wagons and plows. The construction system of the Horse Barn is post and beam, and it is sheathed with vertical board siding; it currently has an aluminum roof. The barn is supported on brick footings and is located close to the ground for ease of animal entry and egress.

A barn type commonly associated with the agricultural landscapes of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia is the distinctive gable-fronted barn. The characteristics of gable-fronted barns typical of the early twentieth century are earthen-floored interiors with central work areas, overhead lofts and flanking shed stables, stalls and storage spaces.⁹⁷ The Horse Barn happens to have three gable-fronts, as opposed to one, but the interior follows the general description above.

Corn Cribs

Two corn cribs flank the Horse Barn, "the ubiquitous farm building for storing corn."⁹⁸ The corn cribs, sometimes referred to as "stacks," are gable-roofed framed structures set on brick piers. The sides of the corn cribs are slatted and therefore would have provided adequate air circulation for drying corn.

⁹⁷ Lanier and Herman, 189.

⁹⁸ Lanier and Herman, 191.

Granary

The westernmost building of the barn complex is the granary. Granaries were constructed to store grain and corn in sacks and bins. There may also have been an interior area provided for threshing



FIGURE 4.14 NORTH FAÇADE OF CA. 1907 BARN COMPLEX, 1999

4.9 Slave Quarter

According to John R. Wennersten, author of *Maryland's Eastern Shore: A Journey in Time and Place*, "today no one can really understand the Eastern Shore without some understanding of slavery, how it evolved in the region and its impact on both blacks and whites."⁹⁹ Early in the history of the Eastern Shore, tobacco was a major cash crop. Richard Tilghman I was among those Eastern Shore plantation owners who grew tobacco.¹⁰⁰ In the late 17th century when indentured servants and convicts from England who originally satisfied the need for labor on the tobacco plantations were no longer in large supply; the English Royal African Company began to supply the Eastern Shore with slave labor. Due to the high demands of cultivating tobacco, the need for slave labor grew. Slavery became an important part of plantation life on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and The Hermitage, like many large farms, utilized slave labor. Thus, the Slave Quarter is an important piece in the history of The Hermitage.

According to Joseph Scott in "A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware" (1807),

At a little distance from the dwellings of the planters, are the huts or quarters of their slaves. The number of slaves on a plantation is always in proportion to the wealth of the planter. Some have five, some have fifteen; there are some who have a great many more. He who cannot afford to purchase and maintain a slave is considered very poor indeed.¹⁰¹

If Richard Tilghman IV were to be judged by number of slaves alone, he would have been considered a very wealthy man. Until the last third of the 19th century, slaves primarily worked The Hermitage. The Assessment of 1783 listed the slaves of Richard Tilghman IV as being worth \$1130. The assessment of the whole property during that

⁹⁹ Wennersten, 115.

¹⁰⁰ "The Tilghman Family," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 1 (1906), 280.

year was \$6710. That means the slaves comprised nearly 17% of the assessed value of Richard Tilghman IV's property.¹⁰² In 1798, Richard Tilghman IV owned 5 [Slave] "Quarters" as well as an "Overseer's" quarter. In addition, there were 78 "negroes" listed as property. While no documentation exists to prove that Richard IV was an abolitionist, he did, in his will of 1809, give freedom to his "*woman named Clare and all her children and a boy named Bob.*"¹⁰³ By the spring of 1813, Richard Cooke Tilghman owned a total of 152 slaves between Tilghman's Hermitage (1843 acres), Springly part (294 acres), Spring Branch (100 acres), Carpenter's Outlet (9 acres), Bristol Marsh (25 acres) and Part of Blakeford (82 acres).¹⁰⁴

In 1853, there were 75 negroes listed on the inventory of the property of Richard Cooke Tilghman but by the year 1860, 53% of blacks on the Eastern Shore were free. Black freedom caused whites to worry; they feared free blacks were putting ideas of freedom into the minds of slaves.¹⁰⁵ Racial unrest on the Eastern Shore continued well into the late 19th and 20th centuries. By 1904, blacks were forced to use separate but equal facilities; this caused 20% of Eastern Shore blacks to depart.¹⁰⁶

Historically, the Eastern Shore has been socially and economically "behind" much of the rest of the state located on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. A sensible explanation for this is geography. As noted, until 1952 when the William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge was completed, access to the Eastern Shore was available by way of ferry or by driving a long, autoroute up and around the Bay. The

¹⁰¹ Emory, 389.

¹⁰² Assessment of 1783, Corsica District, MSA S1161-8-9 1/4/5/51, Maryland State Archives.

¹⁰³ Wills, TCE No. 1, 39.

¹⁰⁴ *The Tilghman Papers*, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁰⁵ Wennersten, 134.

construction of the bridge succeeded in “updating” the Eastern Shore to the 20th century, much to the dismay of some locals. However, despite the move forward, racism persisted. Some schools in Queen Anne’s County were still segregated as late as 1960.

According to architectural historian Orlando Ridout, who conducted a survey of the Slave Quarter in June, 1981, the frame of the building dates to the 18th or very early 19th century. There were major renovations conducted during the middle third of the 19th century. (See Appendix D) If this were the case, the renovations would have taken place during the time when Richard Cooke Tilghman, Richard Cooke Tilghman Junior and their families occupied The Hermitage. Consequently, the inventory of Richard Cooke Tilghman Sr. was the last at The Hermitage to include a list of slaves. By 1879 when Richard Cooke Tilghman Jr. died, the Civil War had passed and emancipation had been proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln (January, 1863), thus slaves or “negroes” were not listed as property on his inventory.

Mr. Ridout asserts that the placement of the structure (at a distance from the Main House) as well as architectural evidence indicate that the building’s most likely function was that of a slave quarter. The dimensions of the “Overseer’s” quarter from the 1798 account (18’ x 16’) more closely resemble the dimensions of the existing building (20’ x 16’) than do the dimensions of the five “Quarters.” However, that is not definitive proof that the structure was an overseer’s building. The standard dimensions for one-room houses (which represent the major plan type found in surviving slave quarters in

¹⁰⁶ Wennersten, 145.

Maryland and Virginia) were 16-18 feet by 18-20 feet with large examples as spacious as 20 by 26 feet.¹⁰⁷

Oliphant House, photographed for HABS (Historic American Buildings Survey) in 1986 displays similar building construction as The Hermitage Slave Quarter.¹⁰⁸ (See Figure 4.18) This building, located in Sussex County, Delaware was dated to the early 1800s, thus supporting the date estimation of Mr. Ridout. It has the same type of one-room plan on the first floor, and in Oliphant House, a partition wall divides the second floor. From the photographs, it appears as though there was once a fireplace in the west gable wall, like the one in the east gable wall of The Hermitage Slave Quarter.

The most recent use of the Slave Quarter structure was that of storing hog meat; prior to that, according to Lee Faulkner, it was a blacksmith's shop. Currently, it is in extreme disrepair. The fireplace on the east wall of the building has collapsed, many of the wooden units on this wall have deteriorated and some of the brick nogging has fallen out. (See Figure 4.16)

¹⁰⁷ Lanier and Herman, 15.

¹⁰⁸ Lanier and Herman, 342.



FIGURE 4.15 WEST GABLE OF "SLAVE QUARTER," 1999



FIGURE 4.16 EAST GABLE AND NORTH FAÇADE OF "SLAVE QUARTER," 1999



FIGURE 4.17 SOUTH FAÇADE AND EAST GABLE WITH FIREPLACE STANDING, 1981
 Photograph from Orlando Ridout, Historic Sites Surveyor, Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Queen Anne's County Historical Society, 1981.



FIGURE 4.18 OPHILANT HOUSE, CA. EARLY 1800s
 Photograph from Lanier and Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 342.

4.10 Tenant Houses and English House

Anthony House, Cecil House, Gould House, Faulkner House, English House

The Tenant Houses at The Hermitage, Anthony House, Cecil House, Gould House, Faulkner House and English House are early 20th century buildings. Typically, tenant houses were built as living quarters for hired single men, married help or renters. In the early 20th century, farms increasingly hired married help, thus the construction of separate quarters for the help satisfied both the owner and the tenant.¹⁰⁹ The tenant houses are relatively modest buildings built of wooden frame construction and set on brick foundations. The houses were originally sheathed in wooden clapboard but have since been covered with asbestos shingles. Recently, renovations were completed on Anthony House, one of the larger tenant houses. It and the Cottage (“Gardener’s Dwelling”) serve as retreats for the Tilghman family.

All of the tenant houses were named for former farm managers. Faulkner House is still inhabited by Lee Faulkner who recently celebrated his 50th Anniversary at The Hermitage. Lee Faulkner arrived in 1949 and became the farm manager in 1993. Prior to his tenure as farm manager, a man by the name of Greg LaChance managed the farm. He was at The Hermitage for sixteen years, until 1993. Tom Hunter was the farm manager in the 60s and 70s before he retired and prior to him, Charles Cecil managed the farm from 1955-1960. Charles Cecil lived in Anthony House and then in English House before he left The Hermitage to go into politics. He was elected to the Circuit Court in

¹⁰⁹ Foster and Carter, 136.

Centreville in 1960.¹¹⁰ Charles Cecil was the son-in-law of Mr. Howard Anthony who managed the farm from 1949 to 1955, after whom Anthony House was named.¹¹¹ Lee Faulkner recalled the name of two more farm managers prior to Mr. Anthony: Mr. Stern and Mr. F.T. English. Mr. English was Susan Williams' farm manager for whom she reportedly had English House built in the early 20th century.¹¹² Thus, the "Manager's Dwelling" on the inventory of Susan Williams was in reference to English House.



FIGURE 4.19 ENGLISH HOUSE, 1999

¹¹⁰ Faulkner conversation.

¹¹¹ Faulkner conversation.

¹¹² Ibid.



FIGURE 4.20 VIEW OF GOULD HOUSE FROM NORTHEAST, 1999



FIGURE 4.21 SOUTH FAÇADE OF ANTHONY HOUSE, SILOS IN BACKGROUND, 1999

4.11 Hospital Barn

The Hospital Barn dates to the period when Susan Williams owned the farm (1903-1919). It was possibly built around the same time the horse barns were constructed in 1907 in conjunction with the launch of a new dairy farm. There was once a silo located on the north side of the Hospital Barn. According to an article in the “Baltimore Sun” dated September 19, 1915:

By the aid of a superintendent [Mr. F.T. English], Miss Williams carries on her estate with great credit. The finest herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows graze on the pastures of the Hermitage, where an up-to-date sanitary dairy is conducted. The cows of this famous herd average 8,000 pounds of butter fat each a year, and when a cow falls below that standard, she is removed. The stables are large and fitted with the latest improved appliances, running water, concrete floors, and are so constructed so that the animals get good ventilation without being exposed to severe weather.¹¹³

The Hospital Barn is the last remaining building at The Hermitage that housed Susan Williams’ Jersey cows. There were once several other buildings located close to the Hospital Barn, one example being the cow stables that are referred to in the Baltimore Sun article. There was a T-shaped cow barn located southeast of the Hospital Barn, to which were attached two more silos.

Used for grain and feed storage, silos first appeared in America around the year 1875. In the early 20th century, silos proliferated, especially in dairy regions. They allowed farmers to maintain larger numbers of cattle at a lower cost and with less labor.¹¹⁴ F.T. English, Susan Williams’ farm manager, stated in a 1913 interview that “*it is essential for a good dairy farm to have a silo, for by its use the cheapest food is secured.*”¹¹⁵ The first silos at The Hermitage were cylindrical in shape and may have been constructed of wooden staves, masonry or poured concrete. The cow stables and

¹¹³ *The Baltimore Sun*, September 19, 1915.

silos of the Susan Williams era were demolished in the 1940s when the existing milking parlor was constructed.

According to Lee Faulkner, Susan Williams used the Hospital Barn for test cows and for her own “private stock” of Jersey cows.¹¹⁶ Obviously concerned with the continuation of the dairy farm, when she drafted her will she included the hope that the farm would be maintained under the management, direction or control either of the State Board of Agriculture or of the State Board of Forestry. She wished that from time to time the farm would be “*designated or selected as an experimental station for investigating and promoting improved agricultural methods and sanitary dairy work.*”¹¹⁷ The Hermitage was operated as a dairy farm until six years ago [1994].



FIGURE 4.22 HOSPITAL BARN, MODERN COW BARN AND SILOS IN BACKGROUND

¹¹⁴ Lanier and Herman, 211.

¹¹⁵ *The Centreville Record*, January 4, 1913.

¹¹⁶ Faulkner conversation.

¹¹⁷ Wills, WTB No. 1, 174.

4.12 Milking Parlor

According to Lee Faulkner, the milking parlor was constructed in the 1940s when the barn and silos, which formerly sat on that site were destroyed. There is still a corner brick from the original barn on this site. This building was separated by a passage from the cows and was the sanitary building in which the cows were milked.

4.13 Cow Barn and Twin Silos

The current cow barn was constructed between 1986 and 1989 for the purpose of housing milch cows. The silos were built at the same time and measure 70 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter. The cow barn and silos ceased to be used about six years ago when the dairy farm operation was closed down.

4.14 Raymond Gould's House in the Woods

This house was most recently lived in by Raymond Gould, but has be left to deteriorate for the last 15-20 years. He lived and worked at The Hermitage until that time. The house appears on both the 1937 and 1952 aerial photographs of the site. (See Appendix D) In 1937, the area surrounding the house appeared open and attended to. By 1952, brush and trees had begun to grow in. Today, there is little left of the road that led to the house. There is a clearing adjacent the house, which is overgrown, but seems to be the former yard surrounding the house. The building is small (two rooms upstairs, two rooms downstairs) and lacks amenities.



FIGURE 4.23 RAYMOND GOULD'S HOUSE IN THE WOODS, 1999

4.15 Family Graveyard

There is hardly an account written about The Hermitage that lacks some discussion of the graveyard that sits within feet of the Main House. The first Tilghman to be buried in the family graveyard was Richard Tilghman I in 1675. Since that time, more than 50 other members of the family have had their final resting place at the Hermitage. The graveyard that is shaded by massive weeping beech trees, consists of flat slabs and vertical headstones in varying states of repair. According to a mapping conducted of the graveyard in July of 1900 by Harper Pennington, the graveyard was surrounded by a hedge and enclosed within a gated fence. (See Figure 4.25) Today, the fence which once enclosed the generations of Tilghman remains no longer exists, nor does the hedge. The graveyard is in need of attention. There is speculation that the area to the west of the graveyard may have served as a burial ground for slaves. Archaeological research into the graveyard is encouraged to prove or disprove this theory.

The Tilghman family members laid to rest at The Hermitage Graveyard are the following:

Mrs. Violetta Ambrose
Miss Rebecca Jane Jones
Elizabeth Tilghman, daughter of John Charles Tilghman
Richard Cooke Tilghman, son of John Charles Tilghman
Ellin Tilghman, daughter of John Charles Tilghman
Mary Tilghman, daughter of John Charles Tilghman
Elizabeth Beatty Tilghman, wife of John Charles Tilghman
John Charles Tilghman
Sarah Skinner Tilghman, daughter of Henry Cooke Tilghman
Nannie Buchanan Tilghman, daughter of Henry Cooke Tilghman
Richard Cooke Tilghman, Junior, son of Henry Cooke Tilghman
Henry Cooke Tilghman
James Cooke Tilghman
Anna Tilghman, wife of James Cooke Tilghman
Three (3) infant children of J.C. and Anna Tilghman
Anna Maria, wife of Edward Tilghman
Edward Tilghman
Judge James Tilghman
Elizabeth, wife of James Tilghman
Sarah Hemsley Tilghman, 2nd wife of William Cooke Tilghman
William Cooke Tilghman
Anna, 1st wife of William Cooke Tilghman
Henry Ward Pearce
Anna Maria Pearce, wife of Henry Ward Pearce
Eleanor Martha Tilghman, wife of Matthew Tilghman
Eleanor Tilghman, wife of William Tilghman
William Tilghman
George Tilghman
Lizzie Tilghman, daughter of William Cooke and Sarah Hemsley Tilghman
Richard Cooke Tilghman, son of William Cooke and Sarah Hemsley Tilghman
Matilda Bache Tilghman, daughter of William Cooke and Sarah Hemsley Tilghman
William Cooke Tilghman, son of William Cooke and Sarah Hemsley Tilghman
Richard Tilghman 5th, son of Colonel Richard Tilghman
Colonel Richard Tilghman (4th)
Elizabeth, wife of Col. Richard Tilghman
Richard Tilghman III
Susan Frisby Tilghman, wife of Richard Tilghman III
Richard Tilghman I (The Emigrant)
Mary Foxely Tilghman, wife of Richard Tilghman I
Supposed Grave of George Hart (Colonial Governor of Maryland)
Hon. Richard Tilghman II
Anna Maria (Lloyd), wife of Hon. Richard Tilghman
Elizabeth Purnell, daughter of R. C. Tilghman, wife of F. Purnell
Sophia, infant daughter of Richard Cooke Tilghman I
Susan Frisby Tilghman, daughter of Richard and Susan Frisby Tilghman

Richard Cooke Tilghman I
Richard Cooke Tilghman II
Elizabeth (Williams) Tilghman, wife of R.C. Tilghman II
Mary Smith Williams, sister of Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman
Stedman R. Tilghman
Agnes Owen
Elizabeth H. Tilghman
Benjamin Chew Tilghman IV



FIGURE 4.24 FAMILY GRAVEYARD, 1999

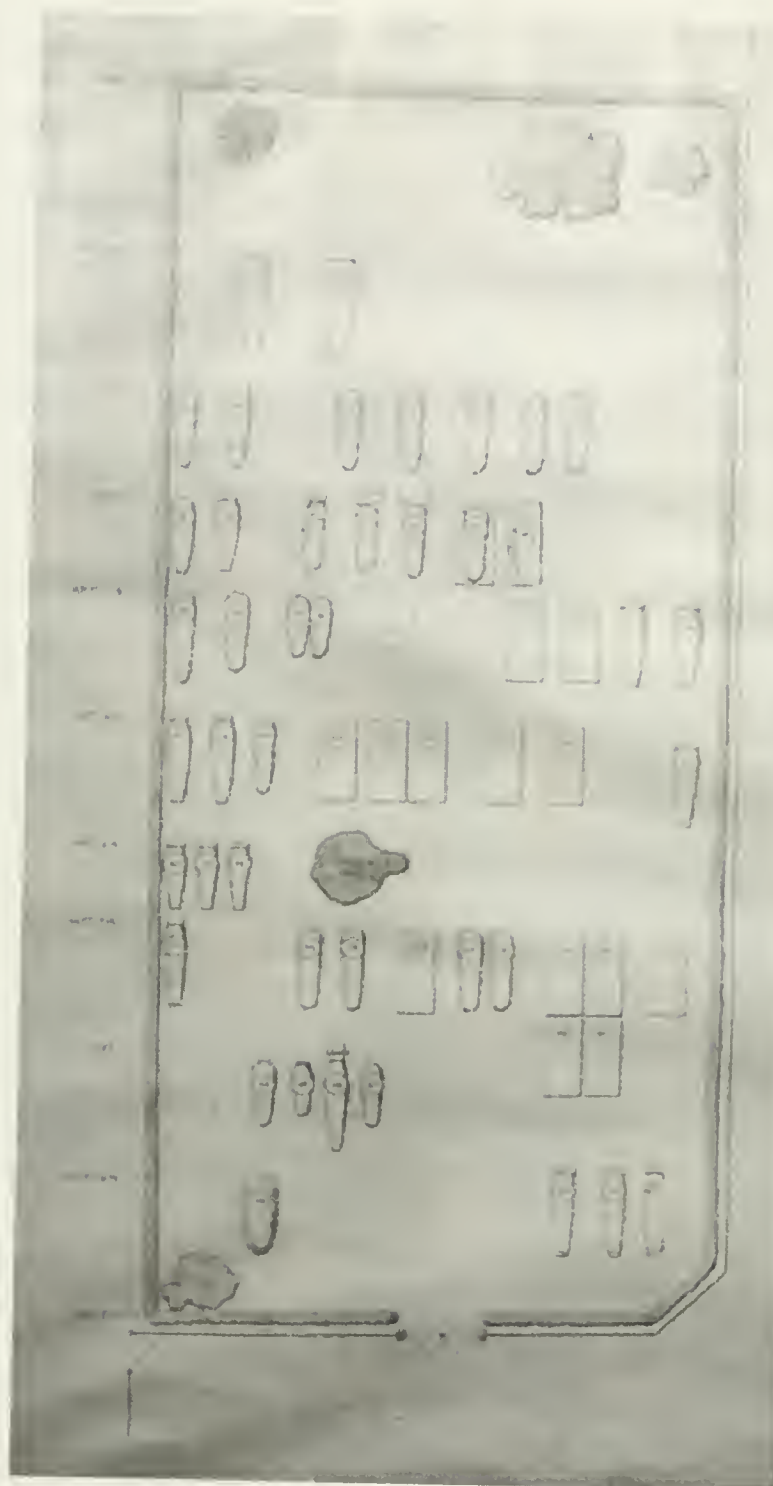


FIGURE 4.25 CA. 1900 GRAVEYARD PLAN
Courtesy of Anna Tilghman

4.16 Landscape Features

The landscape features at The Hermitage are as important as the structures and buildings in studying the site over time. They are character-defining features of an historic property. There are various landscape features that fall into the categories of topography, vegetation, natural systems, circulation, water features, furnishings and objects (benches, monuments, pumps, etc.), structures, and views and spatial organizations. The historic lawn terraces at the Main House, the entrance allées which lead to the buildings, the entrance and exit gates, the graveyard with its monuments, hedges, fences and specimen trees, the seawall and evidence of an old pier are only a few of the landscape features which warrant study. The overall spatial organization of The Hermitage including the structures presents significant landscape features and patterns. The separation of the farming area from the dwelling area by way of the topographic depression in the land (a small creek) is a compelling feature that still remains today. The scope of this report did not include detailed study of all the landscape features, but the following should be noted as significant.

Formal “Park” Surrounding Main House

Judging from the survey map that was produced by Niernsee and Neilson in the 1850s, the land surrounding The Hermitage had been previously designed and was quite formal. (See Figure 4.26) The front lawn, heading towards the water still cascades from the back door of the house to the water in a terraced manner. However, it lacks the boxwood which once lined the central aisle and terraces. (See Figure 4.27) Visitors to The Hermitage who arrived by boat to the pier would have been routed up the central aisle, through the boxwood-lined terraces, to the Main House. Remnants of the boxwood

terrace can be seen in the 1937 aerial photograph of The Hermitage, and there is one lone remaining boxwood shrub from this period. (See Figure 4.27)

The “Park” is located on the west side of the creek and within and surrounding it are the Main House, the Carriage House and Coachman’s Quarter, the Gardener’s Dwelling, the Entrance and Exit Gates, the Smoke House, Ice House, Pump House and the Sheds. These are all the buildings that were related to the day to day lives of the occupants of the Main House, separated from the on-goings of the farming practices across the creek.



FIGURE 4.26 1850s MAP, SHOWING "PARK" SURROUNDING MAIN HOUSE
Courtesy of Anna Tilghman



FIGURE 4.27 OLD BOXWOOD LEADING TO MAIN HOUSE
 Photograph from James C. Wilfgong, *Of Historical Interest, Some Notes on The Hermitage*
 Folder 113 - Historical Society Collection, Centreville, Maryland Free Library

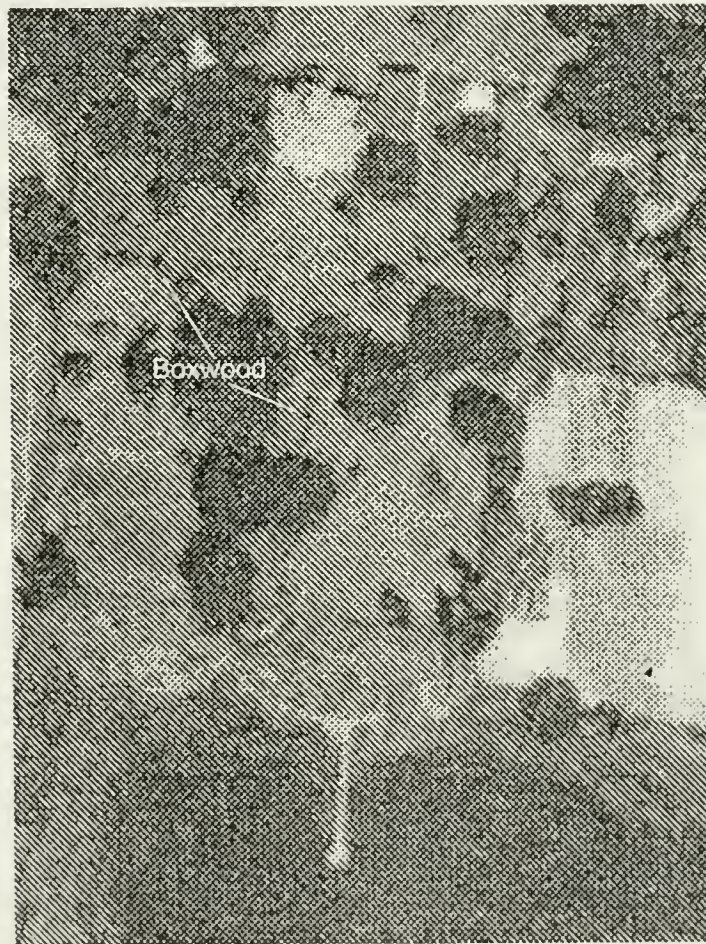


FIGURE 4.28 DETAIL OF 1937 AERIAL MAP, SHOWING BOXWOOD
 Image from 1937 Aerial Photograph

Entrance Gate/Formal Entrance Drive

During the days when transportation was conducted primarily by water, the waterside of the house would have been the more formal entrance to the house. The park surrounding the house is abundant with great old trees, one of which is reportedly the “oldest Honey Locust tree” in the United States.¹¹⁸ Through these trees, there was a formal drive that began at the entrance gate to the park and approached the Main House on axis with the front door. The former entrance drive is approximately located on the year 2000 survey of The Hermitage. (See Figure 4.30) After arriving at the front door of the Main House, the entrance drive continued towards the exit gate and carriage house. This portion of the drive still exists. The existing entrance and exit gates were built during the Susan Williams era judging from the material used to build them. They are made of concrete containing large bits of aggregate, similar to the Carriage House foundation.

¹¹⁸ James C. Wilfong, Jr., *Of Historical Interest: Some Notes on the Hermitage*, Folder 113: “The Hermitage,” Centreville Free Library Historical Society Collection, p. 111.



FIGURE 4.29 ENTRANCE GATE, 1999

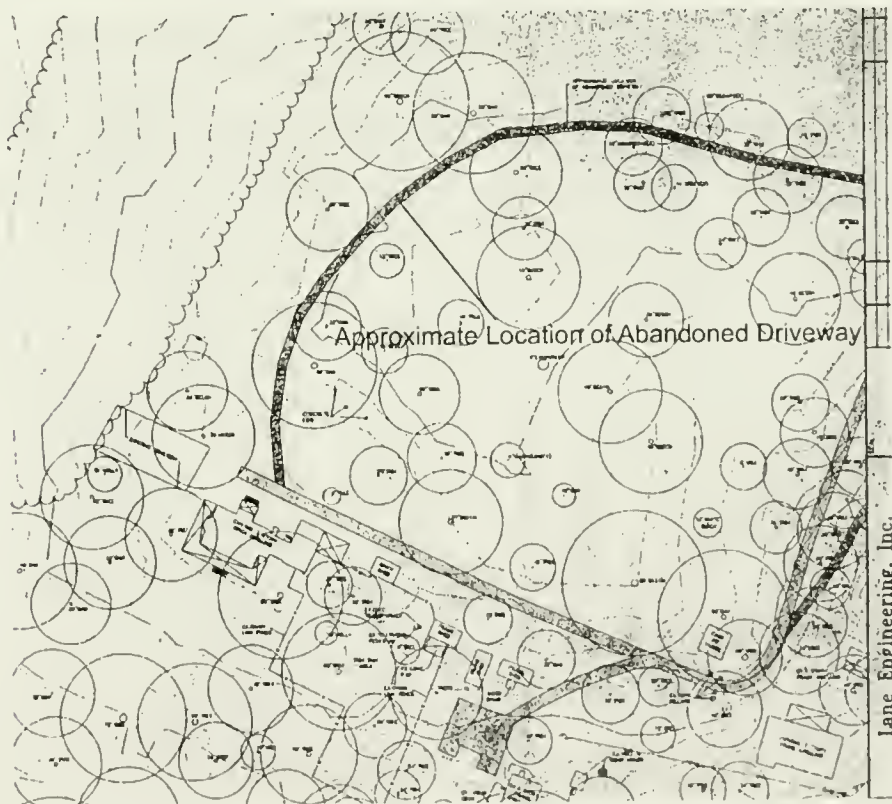


FIGURE 4.30 LOCATION OF ABANDONED DRIVEWAY
Detail of Survey of Part of The Hermitage, Lane Engineering, Centreville, MD, April 2000

Concrete Seawall/Old Pier

Another landscape feature that was constructed of the same type of concrete/aggregate mix as the entrance gate and Carriage House is the seawall located by the existing dock. This wall has significantly deteriorated over the years due to tides, shore erosion and Hurricane Hazel in 1956, but a riprap has been constructed to prevent further deterioration. (See Figure 4.31) The old pier exists in both the 1937 and 1952 aerial photographs. According to Lee Faulkner, the pier also came down during Hurricane Hazel in 1956.

The concrete seawall and old pier fall under the landscape category of water features. There are small creeks that meander from the land into Tilghman's Creek and the Chester River. There are also ponds on the site that historically provided ice for the ice house. Periodically, water spigots are found on the site, one of which is located by the existing dock. This particular water spigot may have been used in the garden as part of an irrigation system.



FIGURE 4.31 DETERIORATED SEAWALL, 1999

Tree-lined Entrance Drives or Allées

The long, formal entrance drives to The Hermitage were an important part of the landscape. The mile long drive towards The Hermitage along Tilghman Neck Road was formerly lined on both sides with tall trees that framed the view of the river while driving east towards the farm. Those trees presently only exist on the north side of the road (the south side is farmland). However, the trees along the entrance drives into the property still do remain. (See Figure 4.32)



FIGURE 4.32 ENTRANCE ALLÉE LEADING TO ENGLISH HOUSE, 1999

Orchard

The 1937 and 1952 aerial photographs show evidence that there was once an orchard just to the northwest of the Main House. Historic documents support the fact that orchard products were once grown at The Hermitage, thus the presence of an orchard is appropriate.

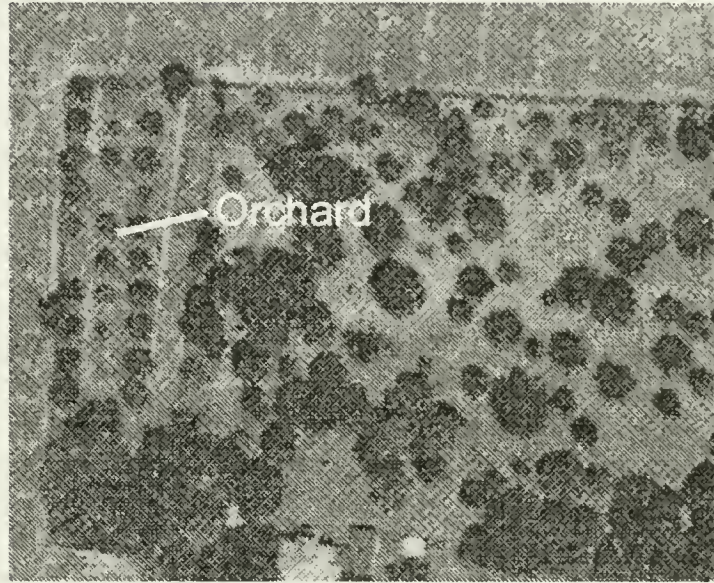
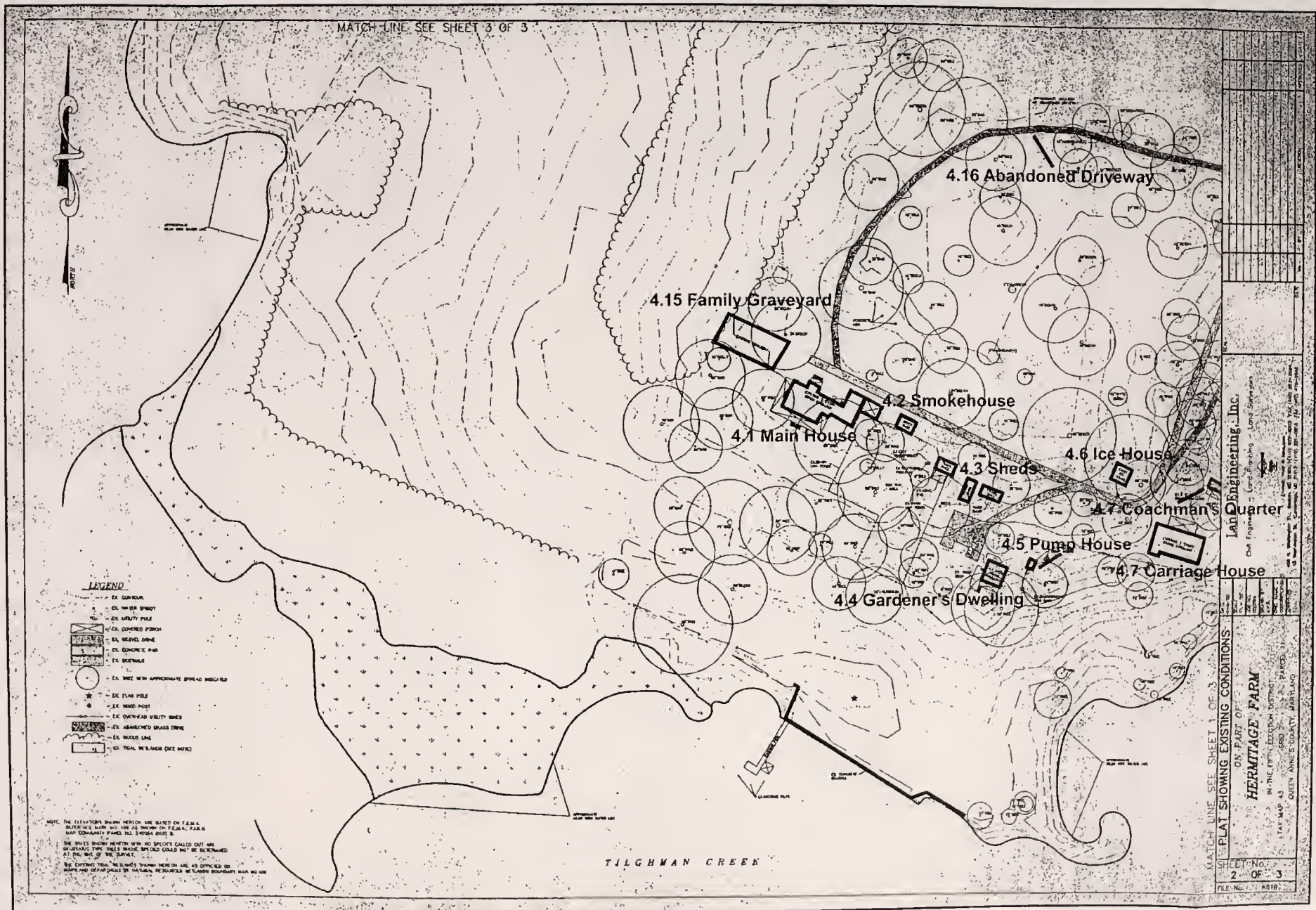


FIGURE 4.33 ORCHARD, 1937
Detail from 1937 Aerial Photograph

One last landscape feature that should be mentioned here falls under the category of natural systems. The natural systems category includes geology, habitats, climate and wildlife. It doesn't seem appropriate to exclude the presence of wildlife at The Hermitage. Herons and osprey frequent the shorelines and it is not a rare occurrence to observe an American Bald Eagle soaring above during a trip to The Hermitage; one of the conifers in within the "park" shelters an eagle nest.



CHAPTER 5

PRIORITIZATION OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

To “preserve” a property such as The Hermitage is to acknowledge growth, loss and change over time and protect and stabilize those aspects of the property that represent significant historical periods. In some cases, it may be appropriate to restore a particular building - that is, to return the building as close to its original state as possible. In other cases, it may be appropriate to rehabilitate a building to a useable condition, though not restoring it to its original appearance. It may also be appropriate to record (with photographs and/or drawings) and demolish a building that does not contribute significantly to the history or operation of a property, or is in an unsalvageable condition.

Given the large number of buildings and landscape features that have survived at The Hermitage, and the fact that it will not be economically feasible to restore or rehabilitate all of them, priorities must be established. In considering relative priority, it is helpful to understand the criteria used by an entity such as the National Register of Historic Places in evaluating significance. To be deemed "significant," a property or building must meet one or more of the following:

- 1) Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- 2) Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 3) Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or representation of the work of a master, or possession of high artistic values, or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- 4) Yields or is likely to yield important information in prehistory or history.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms, Part A*. Washington D.C., U.S. Department of the Interior, 1997, p. 35.

These criteria provide appropriate parameters by which to establish preservation priorities for the buildings and landscape features at The Hermitage. Accordingly, three categories have been established: High Priority, Medium Priority and Low Priority.

5.1 Category I: High Priority Buildings and Landscape Features

These are the structures and landscape features deemed most significant to the historical integrity of The Hermitage. (“Historical Integrity” is defined as “authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period.”¹²⁰) Generally, the entire property is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (National Register Criterion B), thus making the individual buildings and landscape features satisfy this criterion for significance.

The intent is not to interpret The Hermitage at one particular period in history, especially since it has covered so many periods. However, each building or landscape feature in Category I represents a significant period, event, agricultural or livestock practice as noted. The following buildings and landscape features are to be recommended as Category I buildings according to the brief statement accompanying the identification, but more so by the evidence which has been provided in the report.

1) Main House with attached kitchen wing: Represents site of the original Tilghman dwelling. The Main House and kitchen wing fall into at least three categories B, C and D as defined by the National Register. Criterion B has been described above as pertaining to all of the buildings, thus no further explanation is required. Criterion C includes the association with the work of a master. Since the Main House was designed

by revered Baltimore architects Niernsee and Neilson (or arguably Richard Upjohn), this criteria is satisfied. It was built in a style that was fashionable in the mid-nineteenth century mid-Atlantic region, thus demonstrating a significant method of construction for that period. Additionally, all evidence suggests that the site of the existing Main House was the site of the original home of Richard Tilghman I, “The Emigrant” and progenitor of the American Tilghmans.

The kitchen wing is one of the earliest (if not *the* earliest) buildings on the property, dating to either the 3rd or 4th generation of Tilghmans to live there. The building is in relatively good condition, having been restored in 1977. The recommendation for the Main House with attached kitchen wing is continued maintenance and repair where and when necessary.

2) Smokehouse: Represents the pork industry. The smokehouse is another of the oldest buildings at The Hermitage and is referred to in a 1798 account of the property. It represents typical smokehouse design, being open to the roof, constructed of brick and possessing a smoke stack. While there would have been more or larger smoke houses to support the pork industry at The Hermitage, it represents the period when pork production was prolific at The Hermitage (late 18th-early 19th century). The Smokehouse appears to be in relatively good condition, and thus would not require significant attention for its maintenance.

3) Cottage or Gardener’s Dwelling: Represents garden product industry and maintenance of The Hermitage “Park.” This building was constructed sometime during the late 19th to early 20th century. The Gardener’s Dwelling represents the extent and

¹²⁰ *National Register Bulletin*, Appendix IV: 2.

importance of landscape features that were once maintained and garden products that were once grown at The Hermitage. This building is in particularly good condition having been recently rehabilitated by the Tilghmans. Continued maintenance is recommended.

4) Carriage House and Coachman's Quarter: Represents historic transportation practices and superior carriage house design. These buildings are a significant reminder of historic transportation practices. Not only do the buildings refer to a time at The Hermitage when the residents were transported in carriages and buggies driven by coachmen, but some of these carriages and buggies are still housed in the Carriage House. The shift from carriages to automobiles, which occurred during the Susan Williams era, is also well represented by the Carriage House given that an automobile from that era still sits in one of the carriage rooms. With the exception of deteriorated floorboards in the hayloft, the Carriage House is in good structural condition. The interior has not been altered since the time it was constructed in the early 1900s, providing an excellent opportunity to preserve the building in its early 20th century grandeur. The stalls and box stalls are intact and there are several old harnesses and other fittings for carriages and horses are located throughout the Carriage House, which should be retained and left within their context. Judging from research conducted on carriage houses, the design of the carriage house was very much up to standards in the early 20th century with its concrete footings and division of space.

5) Barn Complex: Represents 325+ years of farming culture. The Barn Complex was constructed in 1907 and, although it was built during the Susan Williams era, it is a symbol of the agricultural practices that have been ongoing at The Hermitage for more

than 300 years. The complex consists of the only barn, corn cribs, granary and machinery barn that remain at The Hermitage (with the exception of the modern cow barn). Other buildings of this type have been demolished or have deteriorated over time. All of these buildings were essential to any agricultural practice at The Hermitage, not just those of the 20th century. Since there are no others left on the property, restoring and maintaining this barn complex is essential to the integrity of The Hermitage.

The Barn Complex is no longer used to house horses, cows, sheep or any other farm animals, but the reminders of their existence are found throughout the structure – including harnesses and the names of the horses or mules painted on the wall above their respective equipment. This building also has not been altered from its original state, providing another opportunity for preservation. It is currently being stabilized to prevent further deterioration.

6) Slave Quarter: Represents the slave culture at The Hermitage. Whether this building was actually a slave quarter or the dwelling of the slave overseer, it is representative of the slave culture at The Hermitage. Slavery was practiced in no insignificant way at The Hermitage as evidenced by early inventories and censuses. Given that The Hermitage may not have even survived in colonial times without slavery, it is important to maintain this piece of the history. That said, the building was reportedly altered during the second third of the 19th century, perhaps following emancipation, therefore its current state is may be one that didn't exist while slaves inhabited The Hermitage. Unfortunately, the structure is in extremely poor condition and rehabilitating would require essentially rebuilding the entire structure. However, despite these two points, there is no other reminder of the large slave population at The Hermitage and

lacking such a landmark may result in a lack of homage being paid to the institution which played an important role in colonial times at the farm.

7) Hospital Barn: Represents the old Dairy Farm. In the early 20th century with the launch of a full-scale dairy operation, the agricultural practices at The Hermitage shifted from agricultural to scientific. It is clear from the interview with F.T. English that the dairy farm of Susan Williams was an incredibly scientific and professional operation. It was the early twentieth century that government milk inspectors began to thoroughly inspect dairy farms to ensure they were sanitary. The Hospital Barn is where Susan Williams kept test cows and her own personal stock of milking cows. There were formerly several other barns surrounding the Hospital Barn that were either blown down during Hurricane Hazel or have since been torn down. The Hospital Barn, like the Barn Complex and the Carriage House, is still outfitted with its original “parts,” such as the cow stalls, stanchions and feed carrier tracks. It used to be accompanied by a silo that was located at the northwest corner of the barn. The exterior of the hospital barn has been altered aesthetically with the addition of asbestos shingling (as on the tenant houses). However, it was formerly sheathed with vertical wooden siding as on the Barn Complex. This building also provides an opportunity for preservation; it is only missing the silo that accompanied it.

8) English House: Represents legacy of Hermitage managers. English House was originally constructed for a manager of The Hermitage, emphasizing the importance of farm managers throughout the history of the farm. Formerly, it may have been “managed” by the owner himself – up until and through the tenure of Richard Cooke Junior who died in 1879. Otho Williams was not a planter, but was a coffee importer and

banker; therefore it is unlikely that he managed the day-to-day operations of the farm. In any event, during the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century, a farm manager has run The Hermitage. The farm manager hasn't continuously stayed at English House, but it seems to have been constructed for that reason. At some point between 1908 and 1954 (according to maps), a driveway was constructed which leads directly to English House, shaded by an allée of trees; it most likely was constructed when the house was built. The house also used to have its own barn to house horses, carriages and/or equipment.

9) Family Graveyard: Represents 325 years of Tilghman roots. The significance of the family graveyard seems to go without saying as it contains the remains of the first Tilghmans to come to America, as well as majority of all The Hermitage Tilghmans. There is evidence in the ca. 1900 plan of the hedge and fence that once surrounded the graveyard, to assist in restoration efforts. The gravestones themselves are in need of restoration.

10) Ice House: Represents importance of ice as a commodity. The ice house has been filled in stands to represent a significant farm outbuilding. It is also another symbol of the dairy operation; it chilled milk cans until 40 years ago.

11) Landscape Features. The significant landscape features, such as the entrance and exit gates and the terraced lawn, in particular, are representative of a time when approach to Main House was much more grand. The gates are the entry and exit into The Hermitage "Park," the main dwelling area.

5.2 Category II: Medium Priority Buildings

These are structures at the Hermitage which could either be maintained and/or restored or could be left to deteriorate or be demolished. The Category II buildings either represent a period at The Hermitage, which has already been represented in Category I buildings, exist in multiples or are otherwise relatively less significant. In the event that a particular building is demolished, it should be appropriately documented prior to demolition. The buildings include:

- 1) **Sheds.** These buildings represent the chicken house, "hot house" and garden storage house. They are useful for existing storage needs.
- 2) **Pump House.** This building would require little attention for its upkeep and is still houses modern pump equipment.
- 3) **Tenant Houses** (specifically Cecil House and Gould House). Anthony House has been recently renovated and is clearly already being properly maintained and inhabited. Faulkner House is a larger version of Cecil and Gould Houses and is also more private, therefore it is more attractive to maintain this house for the future. Cecil House and Gould House are duplicates of one another and with Faulkner and Anthony House, create a row of tenant residences at The Hermitage. They are in fair, not good, condition; therefore rehabilitating them would be a significant project. They are not architecturally impressive buildings but do represent the farmers who lived and worked at The Hermitage during the 20th century, and their linear alignment is significant.
- 4) **Milking Parlor.** This building was constructed in the 1940s and represents the mid-late 20th century dairy farm.

5.3 Category III: Low Priority Buildings

The following buildings are deemed low priority buildings due to their already deteriorated state or difficulty to maintain or restore despite their significance to some period in the history of The Hermitage. The recommendation for these buildings in the event they are demolished is to document them appropriately prior to demolition.

1) Cow Barn and Twin Silos: The Cow Barn and Twin Silos which were constructed in the late 1980s do represent the most recent dairy operation at The Hermitage.

2) Raymond Gould's House in the Woods: This building has essentially already been forgotten about and is literally being swallowed up by the woods. It is distant from the main dwelling area, would require extreme rehabilitation (that said not even knowing if it is structurally sound), and would also require the construction of a means of entry to the house. It seems most appropriate, in this case, to let the building continue to naturally deteriorate.

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

In documenting the history and evolution of Hermitage Farm over the course of 325 years, in Chapters 1-4, it was found that this colonial plantation has played a part in most of the major agricultural industries of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the 17th and 18th centuries, tobacco was grown at The Hermitage as a crop and a currency. During the Revolutionary War and after, the products produced on the fields changed to wheat, corn and other cereal crops. Other agricultural ventures at The Hermitage included potatoes and orchard products. In addition, the dairy and pork industries were very significant. Today, corn, soy beans and wheat are grown on the fields. There is no evidence that watermen ever inhabited The Hermitage, but the surrounding waters were once abundant with oyster beds - much more so than they are today. Historically, slaves worked the fields. The slave culture at The Hermitage lasted from the early 18th century through the second third of the 19th century; it is an extremely significant piece of Hermitage History. The Hermitage is significant in other ways as well, as evidenced in this report, for example - transportation and the representation of the Eastern Shore "elite." Arguably, the most continuous linkage between the past and present at the farm is the one that spans its entire history – the family graveyard.

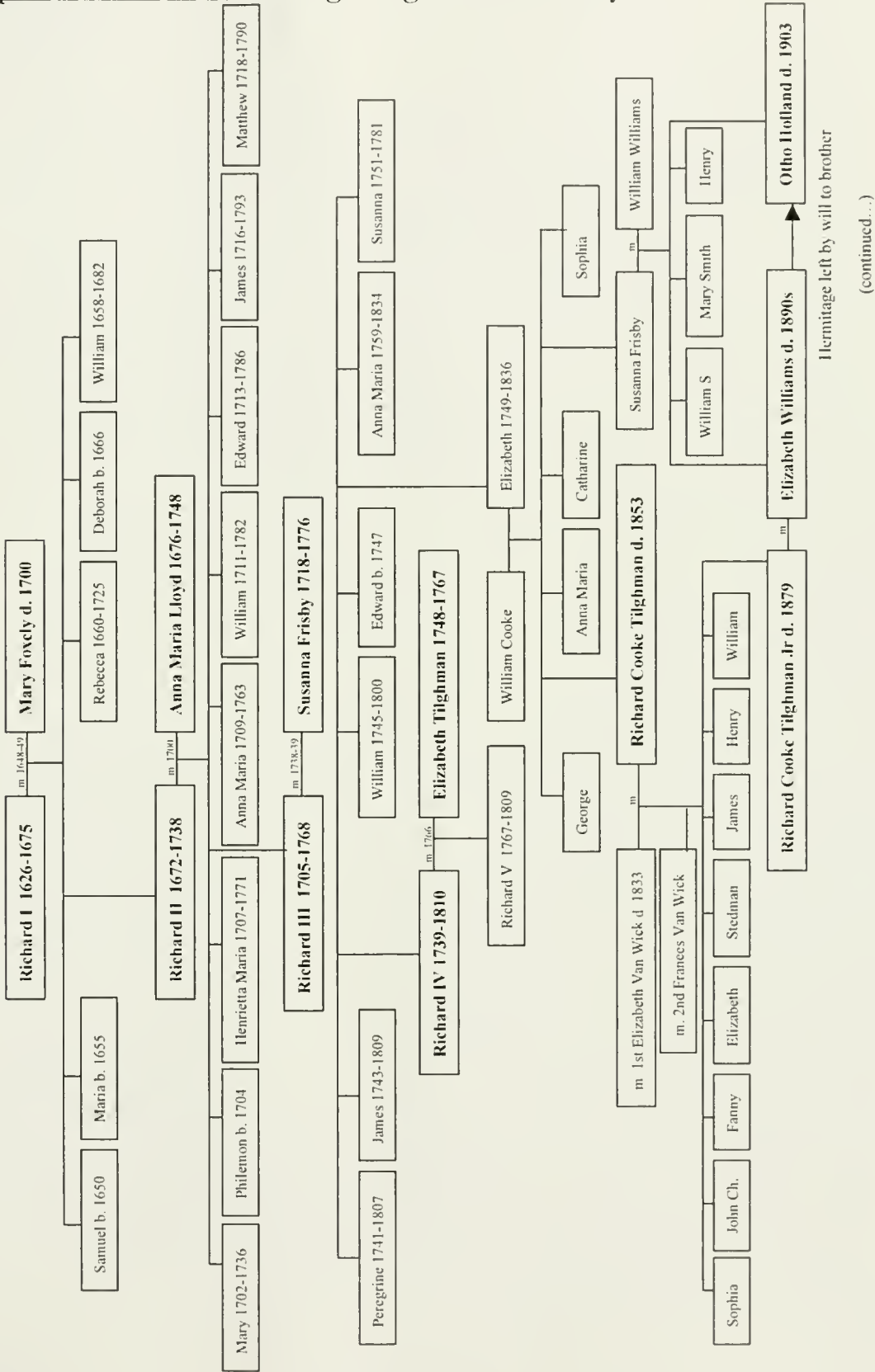
This report provides the background information and recommendations for the future stabilization, preservation and restoration at The Hermitage, especially as detailed in Chapter 5. Avenues for further study hopefully have been opened by this report. In the future, in addition to the archaeological research being conducted on the Slave

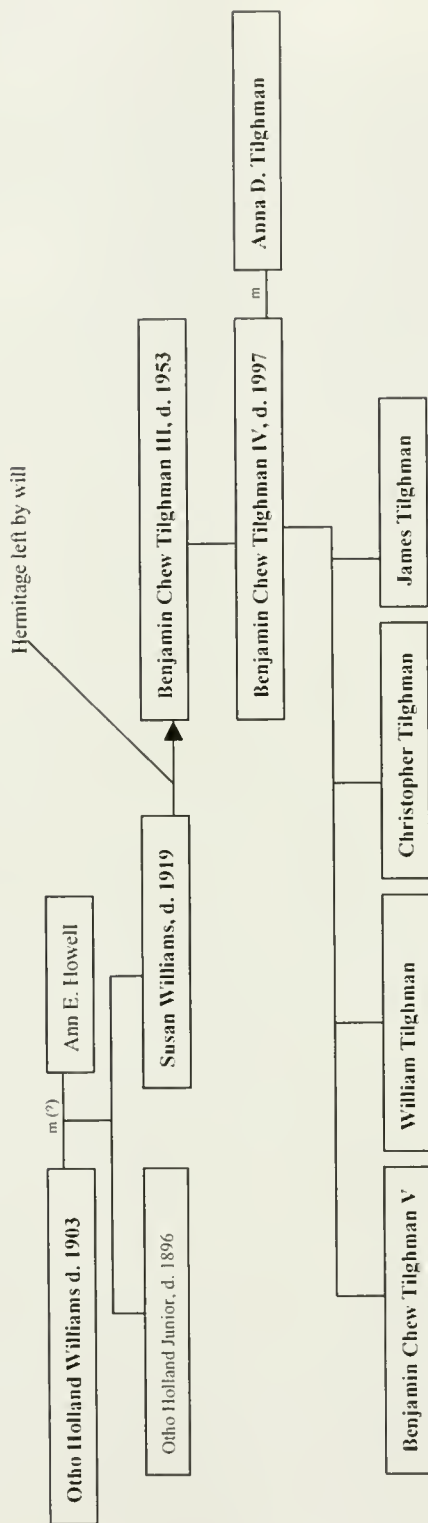
Quarter building by students at Washington College, perhaps an archaeological dig could be conducted of the area to the west of the existing graveyard. Such a study would address the question of whether or not there is a slave burial ground located in that vicinity. A more comprehensive examination of the landscape context surrounding the property, with specific focus on just the landscape features, is also an interesting possibility for the future.

Any one of the buildings on the site could serve as an informative and significant index to the wider context of Maryland and American history. The functions of the structures, their time periods, their designs and styles also recall the social hierarchies, beliefs and values, and economic concerns of the inhabitants of The Hermitage, and with it the lives of the men and women over time in a particular place.

Appendix A: "The Hermitage Tilghmans" Family Tree

The Hermitage Tilghmans (1626-2000)





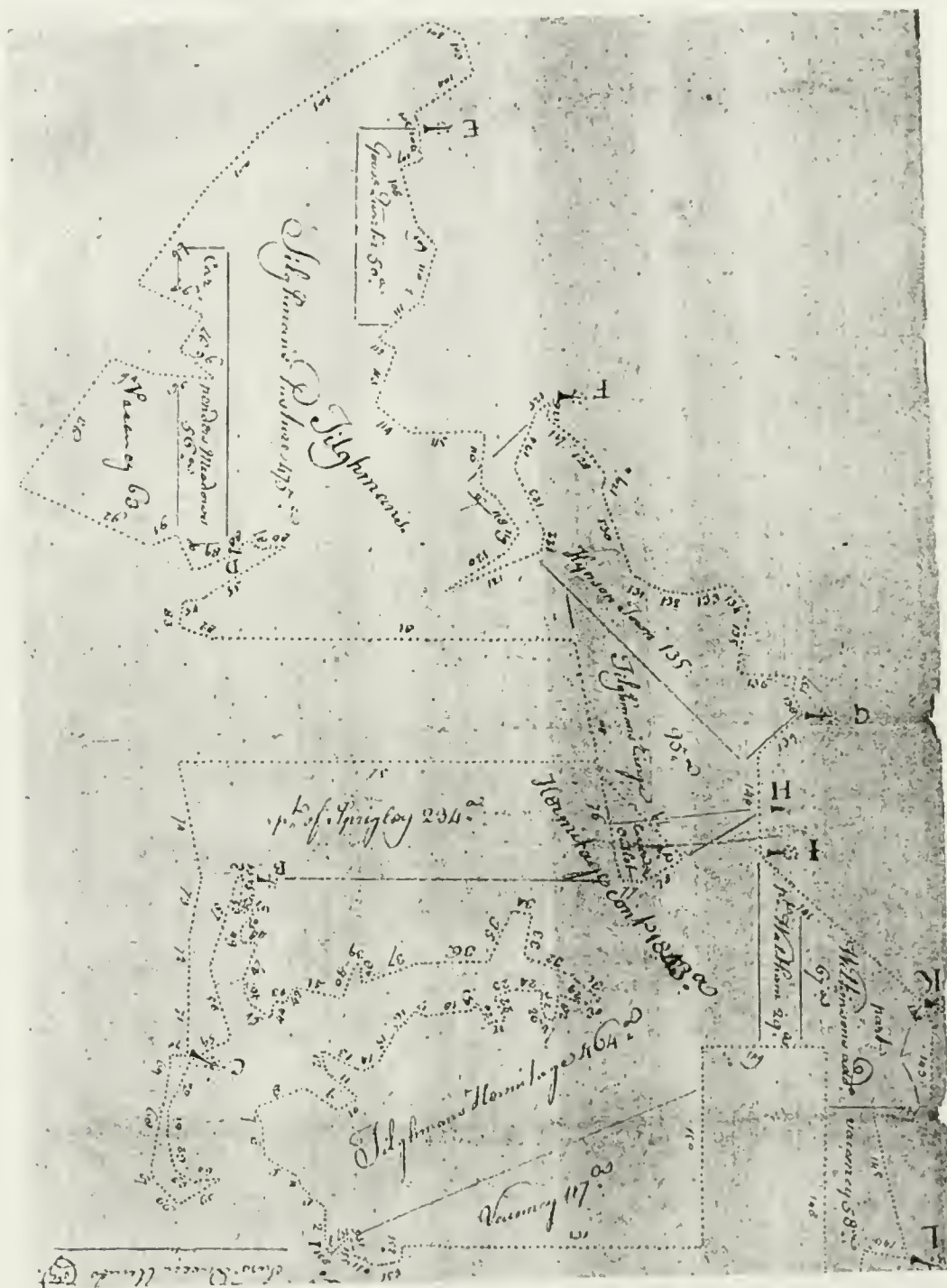
Patents File, Maryland State Archives

Richard Sigheunt
 1211. off. confirmat
 1212. 1213.

117
117

Summing up to the first mark to Peter fountain and now let
out for four hundred and twenty more to be which said to survey the
said Richard Litchman the the. y. returned into our secretaries
office saying him self in writing to be in the state right
his and the chief of him the said Richard Litchman in and to the
said deeds and presents called Litchman's Hereditage to
be in his name. Now here we say that the said deeds to attend
more to be approved and confirmed and by those presents as
much as it is our duty to approve and confirm to the said
Richard Litchman (in his full possible possession now being)
in a new and adequate manner and in the afore said four hundred
and thirty and called Litchman's Hereditage and presents
with the appertinances and all the things before us of the
said Richard Litchman of and in the same to have and to hold
to him and his heirs the said presents with their underings of the
right and the said Richard Litchman his heirs and
assigns forever notwithstanding the death of the said Richard Litchman
and as a common canon or a statute in our said realm of
England. In witness whereof we have set our great seal of our said
realm of England the fourth day of April in the fourth thirtieth year of
our said lord our said king's said reign and in the said
one thousand four hundred sixty and seven. Witness our dear son
Thomas first of England our said king's said reign and chief governor of our
said province of Maryland.

Appendix C: Historic Maps



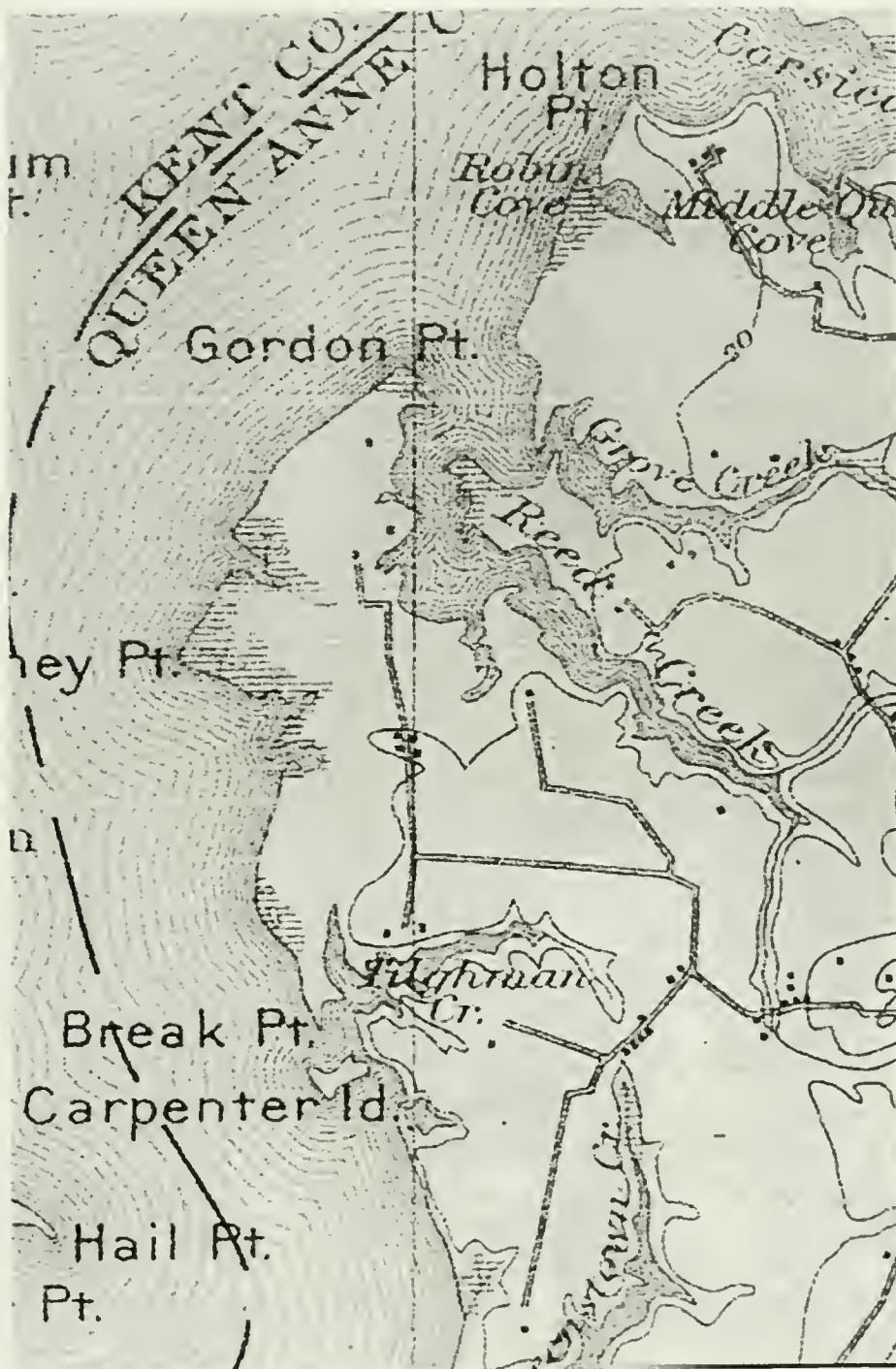
1727 SURVEY FOR RICHARD TILGHMAN II
Certificate 1037, Maryland State Archives



1860 MARTINET MAP OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY



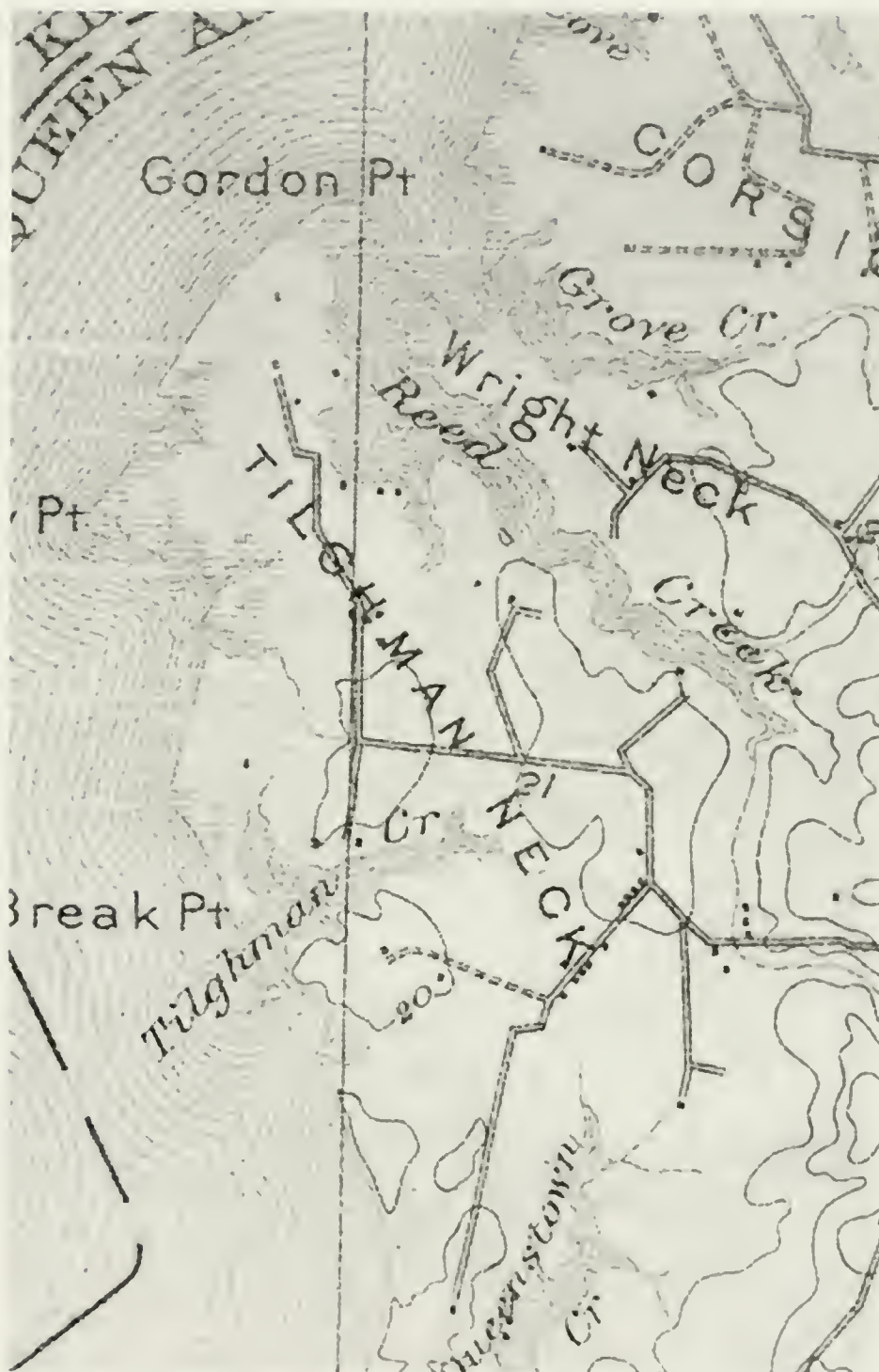
1877 CENTENNIAL ATLAS
 The 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Bicentennial Edition, Salisbury, Maryland:
 Wicomico Bicentennial Commission, 1976



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1898



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1901



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1908



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1954

Appendix D: 1937 and 1952 Aerial Photographs



1937 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
From The National Archives, College Park, Maryland



1952 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
From The National Archives, College Park, Maryland

Appendix E: Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey

Maryland Historical Trust, File QA-113

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

QA-113 A

MAGI # 1801135204

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hermitage Slave Quarter

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Tilghman's Neck Road

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown

☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES RESTRICTED
☐ YES UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☒ OTHER storage

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Richard A. and Benjamin C. Tilghman, Jr. Trustees
Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Route 3

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21617

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 121

Folio #: 53

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The slave quarter at the Hermitage is located approximately 1/4 mile to the east of the main house on the south side of a row of four late 19th and early 20th century tenant houses, facing the water.

This small frame building is 16 feet wide and 20 feet long with a single flush brick chimney at the east end of a steeply pitched gable roof. The interior consists of a single room with a brick paved floor on the first story and an unfinished loft room above. The frame of the building dates to the 18th or very early 19th century, but the building went through a major renovation sometime in the middle third of the 19th century. Changes included rebuilding the chimney and changing the original fenestration. It would appear that some or all of the exposed brick nogging in the walls may date to this second period of construction.

The front facade faces south, toward the water. There is a door offset to left of center and a 6/6 window to the right. A small six-light window to the left of the door has clearly been added at a later date.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Documentary evidence is lacking to prove that this structure is a slave quarter, but the location and placement as well as the architectural evidence make this the most likely function. The basic frame of the building is constructed with wrought nails, suggesting a probable date of construction in the late 18th or very early 19th century. In the middle third of the 19th century a number of changes were made, including rebuilding the chimney, reworking several openings, and adding or rebuilding the stair. The exposed brick nogging may also date to this second period. Narrow circular sawn flooring on the second floor may be replaced or could be evidence of an inserted floor in an open loft building. Particular features of interest include the exposed brick nogging in the walls, the brick paved floor, the tilted false plate eave construction and the relatively undisturbed early finish of the interior.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

3/6/81

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland

Field Notebook QA-XXII; Recorded December 8, 1980.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1008

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

On the west gable wall, there are two 6-light windows on the first floor and a single 6-light window centered in the upper gable. All three windows appear to be later insertions. A 6/6 window to left of center is the only opening on the rear or north facade. On the east gable wall, the chimney back is exposed up to the first floor eave and is laid in 10-course common bond with brick typical of the mid-19th century. An opening to the right of the chimney appears to be left by nogging that has been removed, and was probably not a window opening. Small window openings flanking the chimney in the upper gable may replace early windows in the same position.

The entire building rests on a low, continuous brick foundation and is covered with plain weatherboards secured with machine-made nails. The facade eaves are boxed in and nailed with machine-made nails; the gable eaves are trimmed with plain rakeboards secured with machine-made nails. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The facade eaves may originally have been left exposed, as the roof is constructed with a large tilted false plate, but the ends of the rafters are now cut flush with the ends of the ceiling joists. The walls of the building

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

are filled with brick nogging which has been white-washed on the interior but remains otherwise exposed. The south door is constructed of plain machine-sawn vertical boards nailed to beveled battens with machine nails and is hung on wrought strap hinges.

The interior on the first floor consists of a single large room with a large cooking fireplace on the center of the east gable wall and an enclosed winder stair in the alcove to the right of the fireplace. A small cupboard has been added to the left of the fireplace and the northwest corner of the large room has been partitioned off in the 20th century to form a secure store-room. The original brick paved floor remains visible in the vicinity of the south door. The walls are filled with exposed and whitewashed brick nogging; the ceiling has never been plastered.

A careful examination of the framing indicates that only the basic frame dates to the earliest period of construction. Wrought nails are evident in the roof framing, a feature consistent with the use of tilted false plates. The door and window framing, the present stair, the first floor cupboard and the chimney all clearly date to a second period of construction circa 1830's to 1860's. It seems likely that the brick

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

nogging was also added in the second period. Other fabric that has clearly been replaced includes the loft flooring and the exterior sheathing. It is possible that the present circular-sawn loft flooring is not replaced but was laid down in the 19th century to close in a previously open loft.

The loft is unfinished except for the flooring and brick nogging in the gable walls. The roof is framed with hewn and pit sawn rafters that are notched over tilted false plates at the eaves and are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Half-lapped and nailed collars have been removed. The rafters and the gable walls are whitewashed. Wrought nails are evident in the roof nailers, but have obviously been reused, as many are upside down. Evidence of a larger original chimney shaft is clearly outlined in the roof framing and the shingle nailers. The shaft of the original chimney was approximately 2'-10" x 3'-6", considerably larger than the present 1'-10" x 2'-2" shaft.

Appendix F: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

(113)

#113

NHA 17705

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST
BOX 1704
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
The Hermitage
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Between Queenstown and Centreville - Take Route 18 from Queenstown about 3 miles to Crossroads; turn left on Tilghman Neck Road 3 miles further on where road ends in a "T"; turn left through entrance to
CITY OR TOWN: The Hermitage
between Queenstown and Centreville

STATE: Maryland 21617 CODE: COUNTY: Queen Anne's County CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bath <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>			Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Benjamin C. Tilghman
STREET AND NUMBER:
28 Fayerweather Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Cambridge

STATE: Massachusetts CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Court House of Queen Anne's County
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Centreville STATE: Maryland 21617 CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This historic property is handsomely situated on the point where Tilghman Creek joins the Chester River.

The present house has been so much altered that it is hard to tell what it originally was. At the present time, the main block is in the Italianate Villa style, three storeys high, and stuccoed. There is a wide overhanging roof, with a cornice interrupted by elaborate dormers. This block is approximately 45 - 50 feet square.

The main block is joined by a two-storey hyphen, also stuccoed, with narrow oval headed windows on the land side, to a square brick building which appears always to have been the kitchen. It is now three storeys in height; although records indicate that the third storey was added by a recent owner. It is painted the same gray color as the stuccoed sections.

There is also one small one-storey red brick building, about 20' x 12', on the same axis as the main house. This would seem to be an original building. It has three slit-like apertures with interior louvers, indicating that it was used as a smokehouse.

They do not permit visits to the house.

The house was once surrounded by beautiful box terraces, but they have been much neglected in recent years. The present generation of Tilghman owners come seldom to The Hermitage, and would appear to be spending very little on its upkeep.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐

16th Century ☐

18th Century ☒

20th Century ☐

15th Century ☐

17th Century ☐

19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐

Education ☐

Political ☐

Urban Planning ☐

Prehistoric ☐

Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐

Historic ☐

Industry ☐

losophy ☐

Agriculture ☐

Invention ☐

Science ☐

Art ☐

Landscape ☐

Sculpture ☐

Commerce ☐

Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐

Literature ☐

itation ☐

Conservation ☐

Military ☐

Theater ☐

Music ☐

Transportation ☐

See notes

below

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Hermitage has been the cradle of one of the most famous and public spirited of Maryland families, and has always remained in the possession of the Tilghman family. One of the best known members was Matthew Tilghman, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

400 acres were originally patented in 1659 to Richard Tilghman by Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert). One 19th century account, although not too reliable, states that "The 17th century house was rebuilt in 1859 after having been partially burned in 1832." There are no available photographs, or drawings, of the original house.

About the turn of the century, The Hermitage passed to a seventh generation collateral descendant of the Tilghmans, named Susan Williams. This maiden lady had made the grand tour of Europe, so fashionable in those days, and fell in love with Mediterranean architecture. Upon her return, she transformed her ancestral home into an Italian villa, covering the brick walls with stucco and adding a wide overhanging roof. She also changed the fenestration on the ground floor.

Further evidence of her pre-occupation with European grandeur is the fact that she built a new stable close-by, modeled upon a Spanish royal stable!

Aside from the setting, the item of outstanding interest at The Hermitage today is the walled family graveyard, situated just beyond the house. Here lies the first Richard Tilghman, who died on January 7, 1675, and many of his distinguished descendants.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

H. C. Forman - "Early Manor and Plantation Houses"

Oswald Tilghman - "History of Talbot County" - published in 1915

Frederick Emory - "Queen Anne's County, Maryland - Its Early History and Development", published by the Maryland Historical Society

Everett B. Wilson - "Maryland's Colonial Mansions and Other Early Houses" published in 1965

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Helen Burgess (Trustee Emeritus of the National Trust for Historic Preservation)		
ORGANIZATION: Queen Anne's County Historic Buildings Survey	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: Bowlingly		
CITY OR TOWN: Queenstown	STATE: Maryland 21658	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Appendix F: Property of Richard Tilghman, 1798

The Tilghman Papers, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library

Property of Richard Tilghman Green Run South Dec^r 25th 1798
 Land - Tilghman's Homestead 1843
 Tilghman's part - 294
 Spring Branch - 100 22
 Tilghman's part - 9 - 2246
 2246
 25 acres 3 months
 32 1/2 3/4 1/2 1/4
 2353

Negroes - Slave to Dad - 35 - 1790 - 1798 - 10 - under age 33.

Dwelling House - 37 feet by 37 feet Two stories high one half
 12 Windows in front - 5 feet by 2.5 feet 2.5 feet
 1 Ditto - 4 feet by 2.5 feet 2.5 feet

Back Front 4. 10 windows - 5 feet by 2.5 feet 35.
 5. Ditto - 5 feet by 2.5 feet 35.
 2. Ditto - 3 feet by 2.5 feet 15.

Gate P.D. 2. Ditto - 2 feet by 2.5 feet 15.
 4. Ditto - 2 feet by 2.5 feet 15.
 4. Ditto - 1.5 feet by 2.5 feet 15.

Kitchen - 10 feet by 22 feet Brick two stories high - Brick
 Entry 22 feet by 12 feet single story
 9 Windows below - 2 feet by 4.5 feet
 by in upper story - 2 feet by 3.5 feet

Dairy House 10 feet square - wood
 Pigeon House 10 feet square wood
 Wheat House single story - 22 feet by 16.
 Poultry House 18 feet by 16 feet wood -

(The above does not cover more than 1/2 of it)

Out House 8 - all wood and out of Repair -

The Dwelling House was built in 1795 the framed part of about the
 year 1675 the other parts are additions, the Pigeon house
 has been taken down and now under repair, the Dairy house
 is unfinished, no plastering or Round Rail -

Robert-Bulfinch - Dwelling House 28 feet by 18 feet Brick single story
 Windows - 4 feet by 2.5 feet 3.5 feet
 Kitchen - 20 feet by 16 feet wood single story
 Wheat House - 12 feet square - wood

But House - 1. Does not cover more than 1/2 of it

Isaac Reed -- Dwelling House ^{feet} 30 by 18 Single Story Wood
 10 Windows - 5 - 1. b. by 3-4 -
 Kitchen - 20 by 18 - pine Logs
 Milk House - 10 - by 8.
 Meat House 12 Square
 Stable - 20 by 16
 One Old Building 16 feet Square
 Barn House - 16 - by 8 - These Buildings are
 all Wood and worth very little being old and
 out of repair -
 Out House 1

Thomas Reed -- Dwelling House 28 by 18 very low and
 of Wood - from small Windows containing 20 Lights
 in all -
 Kitchen 14. feet Square pine logs - Meat
 House and Stable of small pine Logs - e
 very indifferent -
 Cows 1/4 and -

Sarah Boston - Dwelling - ^{feet} 28 by 14 Wood Single Story
 4 Windows - ^{feet} 3-9 - by 1-4. feet
 Kitchen - 24 - by 14. Wood -
 Meat House Logs - 10 feet Square

George Gordon - His Buildings not worth 50 Dollars -

Lodman Furrowsfelds - His Dwelling House - not worth anything

Ed Trighman 5 - ^{feet} Quarter - 30 - 22 - Single Story Wood
 Breeds - 18 - 16 - Logs -
 2 Barn Houses of Logs - 18 by 8.
 1 Dillo - 12 by 8

Out Houses 2 ^{Total}
 Pigeons - 17. - 28 - Eggs - 14 - (Total) - 14
 6 - 2 - 2 -
 I give an Ac. of L. in Fifty

Appendix G: Richard Cooke Tilghman Property Book, 1814-1841

The Tilghman Papers, MS 2821, Manuscripts Department, Maryland Historical Society Library

PROPERTY BOOK 1814-1841 [transcription]

Jan'y 1814

A list of negroes apr'd last spring –

Males between 14 & 45 years of age	28
Females between 14 & 36	27
Males and females between 8&14	17
Males above 45	13
Females above 36	14
Males and Females under 8	40
Infirm Negroes	13
Whole number	152

Land - Tilghmans Hermitage	1843
Springley part	294
Spring Branch	100
Carpenters Outlet	9
Bristol Marsh suppose	25
Part of Blakeford	82 – 2353 acres

Dwelling house 60 feet by 37 feet Two stories high one half wood framed the other brick

Kitchen 40 feet by 22 – Brick two stories high – Brick Entry 22 feet by 12 single story

Dairy house 10 feet square wood

Pidgeon house 10 feet square wood

Meat house single storey 22 feet by 16. Brick

Poultry house 18 by 16 wood

Outhouses all wood some in tolerable repair others very much out of repair

2 Corn Houses ____ feet by ____ feet wood.

Over the Creek – Overseers house wood

Quarter 30 feet by 22 feet single storey wood

3 corn houses good for nothing stable and granary wood and out of repair. Dairy 8 feet by 10
brick foundation upper works wood

But[ll]ers – Overseers house 28 feet by 18 brick single storey kitchen wood and good for nothing
granary about 12 feet square stable small and made of logs also the corn house – Tobacco house
old and very much out of repair wood

[____] Reeds – Dwelling house 30 feet by 18 single storey wood and very much out of repair
Kitchen 20 feet by 18 – pine logs

Meat house 12 feet square

Stable 20 by 16

Corn House 16 by 8 – all these buildings are wood and worth very little being old and out of
repair

George Gordon – His buildings not worth \$50.00

[signed] **RC Tilghman** 28th Jan'y 1814

[All negroes listed as property]

List of Slaves the property of RC Tilghman June 1841

Males – at Home

Harry	78
Abraham	55
Jacob	28
Henry Bedford	24
Andrew	24
Peter	36
Monday	47
Emmanuel	40
[Jeifio]	34
Dick	16
Henry Nicols	31
Buck	50
Monis	42
John Tibbs	35
Nace	29
Lambert	20
Little Peter	15
Elepheleh	24
Soloman	19
Hack	17
[Pere]	25
William	19
Nathan	17
Little Abraham	22
Sam	20
Nat	16
Molly's William	22
Gustavus	19
Joe	20
Peregrine	22
Thomas	16
Nathan	15
Jim	30
Tom	26
George Ting	47
Jefie	28

[Goes on to describe Males at Waverly, Females at both Farms, Male Children, Female Children, at George Cookes and In Baltimore - in total, there are 110 slaves and children between the ages of 1 and 80]

Appendix H: Inventories

Inventories, Register of Wills, Queen Anne's County, Centreville, Maryland

Richard Cooke Tilghman, d. 1853

An Inventory of the personal Estate of
Richard Cooke Tilghman late of Queen
Anne's County deceased: _____

1 Tunny's skin on a Birch pine	\$ 10. 00
1 Stalk head & Leaf	10. 00
8 old peeps	4. 00
2 " Gray Sparrows	2. 00
1 " White Throated	1. 00
1 Corn Sheller	15. 00

continued

The following belongs to the estate of Mrs.
C. F. Fyfe in the amount:

6 ex. Larks & Gulls	\$120.00
4 Flushing Hens	12.00
2 " " " "	4.00
7 " " " "	17.00
2 Long Hairs	12.00
7 Cuckoos	14.00
2 Huffs & scrapes	100.00
1 white duck	50.00
2 House Rabbits	11.00
1 House pen & Thrasher	80.00
1 Red Antler	2.00
1 Horn Shell	3.00
1 Rotten	5.00
1 Set - plump. Hen	15.50
12 " Bantams	5.00
1 Set - Larks	2.50
5 down - Singletons	11.00
1 Wheat - Fin	12.00
1 Red. Cracker	2.00
11 Moulding Hens	2.50
5 Game. " "	2.00
6 White Rabbits	1.00
3 Spades	2.50
4 Shovels	2.00
6 Min. & forks	3.00
2 Pine Posts	1.00
1 Set. Carpenter's tools	1.50
	<u>452.50</u>
	<u>452.50</u>
7 Iron Hinges	2.50
1 9x10 Shop Shears	1.00
11 Wheat Cradles	15.00
11 Axes	7.00
6. Cut. Axes	7.00
4 pr. Axes	20.00
3 Stems 3.30 etc	60.00
3 " " "	45.00
4 " " "	32.00
3 Sprayed Hinges 3.	50.00
2 " " "	45.00
1 " " "	12.00
4 " " "	12.00
1 Nail	12.00
8 Axes	32.00
1 Re. in. maw 10 pr. etc.	57.00
1 Day " 3.	60.00
2 Cuts	100.00
2 " " "	50.00

100 Sheep	373.50
46 Sw. Hogs	230. -
47 Sheep	200. -
9 Breeds Cows	65. -
1 Breeds cow	20. -
1500 Corn 130000	100. -
2000 Bushels old Corn	190. -
2510 " " Wheat	3525. -
100 Bt. in Corn	150. -
5	465.50

Thomas Miller	age 20	550
Frank Carter	30	550
John Wright	20	550
George Roberts	19	550

Reheimsch's Family	189...	500..
Ma Roberts	15.	570..
Sam Roberts	14.	350..
Samuel Roberts	13.	300..
Isabel Cooper	13.	300..
George Cooper	5.	175..
Edna Roberts	6.	100..
Harry Cooper	6.	100..
Edna Harvey	5.	100..
Peter's Infant		25..
William do		75..
Harry Gills, portrait		" "
Maria Cooper, type 80 yrs.		" "
Edly Baker	76.	" "
Edly Baker	63.	" "
Edna Wright	61.	" "
Rosa Baker	60.	" "
Lucy Roberts	53.	30..
Edly Mitchell	57.	50..
Isabel Cooper	53.	50..
Rachael Roberts	39.	250..
Harry Steele	38.	250..
Monthly Carriage	35. Horse and	200..
Harry Bayan	26.	350..
Edna Harvey	21.	400..
Edly Mitchell	21. Carriage	100..
Edna G. P.	20.	400..
Edly Mitchell	17.	350..
Edna	13.	250..
Edly Mitchell	11.	150..

\$7475.00

Monthly Carriage	type 80 yrs.	110..
Harry Bayan	4.	75..
Harry Bayan	3.	50..
Harry Bayan	1.	25..
Edna	18 yrs.	25..
Edna	15.	25..
Infant daughter of Edly		" "
Edly Johnson & Edly		" "
2 Fading portraits		2..

\$337.00

Reconciliation

Amount of 1. Williams	\$166.75
2. do	225.00
3. do	570.50
4. do	1150.25
5. do	4650.50
6. do	11275.00
7. do	7475.00
8. do	327.00
	<u>\$27124.00</u>

the Certify that the foregoing is a paper the
content of the Estate of R. L. Tilghman, dec'd
so far as the same come to our sight or knowledge
amounting to the sum of Twenty seven thousand
no hundred, and twenty five dollars.

Geo. L. Poth Sec.
B. W. Wright Sec.

Queen Anne County Set. Then came Richard
December 13th 1853. L. Tilghman, and
made oath on the High Evangelist of Almighty
God, that the foregoing is a true and cor-
rect Inventory of all and singular the
goods Chattels and personal Estate of Richard
L. Tilghman, late of Queen Anne County dec'd.
that come to his hands or possession at the
time of the making thereof that what he has
since or shall hereafter come to his hands or
possession he will return in an additional
Inventory that he knows of no concealment
of any part or parcel of the deceased Estate by
any any person or persons whatsoever, that if
he shall hereafter discover any concealment or
suspect any to be he will acquaint the Orphan
Court of Queen Anne County of such conceal-
ment or cause of suspicion that the same
may be required into according to Law.

Saml. T. Harrison Clerk
for Queen Anne County

Queen Anne County Orphan Court - The foregoing
December 13th Anne Domini 1853, Inventory
was duly examined by the Court and the
same ordered to be received filed and
recorded.

Court. pr.

Saml. T. Harrison Clerk
for Queen Anne County

*Abstract of inventory of the Goods and
chattels of the personal estate of Rich^d Cooke
Tilghman, deceased,*

<i>Cash on hand</i>	<i>135.31</i>
<i>555 Oz Silver old</i>	<i>282.00</i>
<i>1 Bronze Bust</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>1 Secretary</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>1 Fancy Skotch, (dinning room)</i>	<i>1.00</i>
<i>3 Paintings do do</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>1 Large easy arm chair, (dinning room)</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>2, Six piece paintings/parlor</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>2 Small Tables</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>1 Dinning room table</i>	<i>5.00</i>
<i>2 China jars</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>1 Old chair, (Hall)</i>	<i>4.00</i>
<i>1 Hall Lamp</i>	<i>3.00</i>
<i>3 Engravings, (Hall)</i>	<i>6.00</i>
<i>3 Col. Engravings, (Hall)</i>	<i>6.00</i>
<i>1 Card Table</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>1 Hall Stove</i>	<i>10.00</i>

continued

1. Easy chair, (library)	5 00
1. Library table	5 00
2. Congregations, (library)	1 00
300 Vol. Miscellaneous books & periodicals	50 00
1. Case Mathematical instruments	.50
1 Old writing desk	.50
2 bone sealed skins	1 00
1 Bureau	5 00
1 Open case gold watch	30 00
1 Collage set pine Furniture complete	30 00
1 Portrait, Hole in Wall	2 00
1 No. 1 double barrel Gun	10 00
1 No. 2 do. do. do	10 00
1 Rifle	5 00
1 mt. 4oz meat on hand	140 00
1 Old chest Drill	1 00
	<hr/> 795 51
1. Keller Wheat Drill	75 00
1 Wagner Wheat Drill	10 00
1. Double a Harrow	2 00
1 Grind Stone	1 00
3 Road Scoops	15 00
11 2-horse Quinghts	2 75
4 3-horse do.	1 00
12. Otto's plow gear	12 00
12. Leather rollers	8 00
1. 2nd cut gear	5 00
2000 lb. old iron	10 00
4. Blocks & falls	1 00
1. Vise	2 00
1. Scalding tub	2 00
6. old cast wheels	1 50
1 No. 1 Wheat fan	10 00
1 No. 2 Wheat fan	5 00
5. Double plows	15 00
2 3. Mold plows	5 00
1 Seed Drill	5 00
1 No. 1. Cross cut saw	5 00
1 No. 2. Cross cut saw	1 00
2 Water Cask	2 00
1 Champion Reaper	60 00
1 Dorsey Reaper	30 00
1 Hussey Reaper	6 00

7. Wheat Grader	12.00
1. Potato Plow	5.00
1. Thomas Smoothing Harrow	10.00
1. Fork	.50
15. Cultivator	15.00
1. Single & Harrow No. 1	5.00
1. Single & Harrow No. 2.	5.00
	\$372.75
2. Old steel plows	2.00
3. No. 7 Chancowith plows	3.00
2. No. 5 Patented plows	2.00
1. Spiral tooth Rake	5.00
1. Ruck Harrow	10.00
1. Sinclair Horse Power	30.00
1. West House Thresher	25.00
2. No. 10 Concave Plows	4.00
2. No. 7 Hickerson Plows	4.00
1. New Ground Plow	10.00
10. Bbls. Plaster	12.00
1. Corn Box	1.00
1. Turnip Cutter	2.00
1. No. 1 Hand Corn Shelter	3.00
1. No. 2 Hand Corn Shelter	5.00
1. No. 1 Power Corn Shelter	15.00
1. No. 2 Power Corn Shelter	10.00
1. Corn Drill	5.00
3. Hayheads	.30
4. Set Reaper Gear	11.00
1. Quano Sifter	.75
10. Corn Hoes	1.50
Lot Bridle Bits	1.00
1. Meat and Feed Chest	5.00
1. Hay Knife	.50
1. Cap Auger	.25
1. Spirit Level	1.00
2. Small Augers	.25
1. Set Salt Harrow	2.00
2. Buck Forks	2.00
4. Or. Muzzles	.50
1. Iron Hooped Keg	.50
6. Hay Forks	3.00
2. Buck Hoes	.75
2. Spades	.50

4. Shovels	2.00
100.00	1771.50
3000 Weight Blade Ladder	30.00
18. Shells Top Ladder	4.00
1. Ambulance Wagon	20.00
1. Searrow	10.00
4. Grass chains	1.00
1. Large Oil barrel	25.00
1. Post Shovel	2.50
1. Beamble Blade	2.50
1. Coal Rake	1.00
7. Farm Handbills	3.50
1. Sheep Shovel	1.00
1. Half Bus Measure	.50
5. Vinal Press	.50
1. Hayfork	1.00
8. Deer Hay Shovel	4.00
2 1/2. Bus Wheel	2.50
300. Bus bar	120.00
1. Cong. Lawn Mower	2.00
1. Woods Trap Mower	25.00
1. Clover Seed Boxes	4.00
1. No. 1 Ox Cart	25.00
1. No. 2 Ox Cart	20.00
1. No. 3 Ox Cart	15.00
1. No. 1 Trucks	15.00
1. No. 2 Trucks	10.00
1. Horse Cart	10.00
1. Roller	5.00
1. No. 1. A. A. Harrow	5.00
50. Cows	244.00
7. Wether Sheep	25.00
8. Rams	30.00
Lambs	50.00
Wool	50.00
1. Set No. 1. Double Harness	2.00
1. Set No. 2. Double Harness	6.00
1. Set No. 1 Single Harness	1.50
1. Set No. 3. Single Harness	8.00
1. Set No. 5. Single Harness	3.00
32. Hops & similar	1.00
1. Horse & Saddle & other	2.00

6 3 year Old Horses	90 00
6 1 year Old Horses	60 00
1 3 year Old Short Horn Bull	25 00
1 1 year Old Bull	10 00
1 York Work Oxen, John & Henry	40 00
1 York Work Oxen, Tom & Shick	40 00
1 York White, unbroken Oxen	60 00
3 3 year old Oxen, unbroken	45 00
2 1 year old Oxen	20 00
2 Horses	10 00
4 Cows	20 00
4 Brood Sows	25 00
1 Berkshire Boar	10 00
14 Large Hens	42 00
21 Small Hens	25 00
1 Copper Rooster Boat	40 00
	<u>\$792 00</u>

Recapitulation

1 st Column	798 61
2 nd Column	343 75
3 rd Column	171 80
4 th Column	910 75
5 th Column	2114 50
6 th Column	<u>792 00</u>
Total Appraisement	\$5130 11

We do hereby certify the above is correct,
as far as came to our sight and knowledge,
and hereto sign our names and seal this 29th
day of April, 1879

Wm B. Carle
Jno. H. Butts

Seal

In and among County of then came Elizabeth C.
May 12th 1880 Tilghman and made
 oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that
the foregoing is a true and perfect inventory of all
and singular the goods, chattels and personal
estate of Richard C. Tilghman, late of Ticonderoga
County, deceased, that came to her hands in
possession at the time of his death, and that she
has since in what shall hereafter come to
the said County the will of the said deceased

ditional invention there of, that she knows of no
concealment of any part or parcel of the deceased
estate by any person or persons whatever, that if she
shall discover any concealment or suspect
any, &c. she will acquaint the Orphans Court
for Dutton County County, with such concealment
or cause of suspicion, that the same may be
inquired into according to law

W. C. Temple, Reg. Wills

Dutton County Orphans Court the foregoing
May 12th 1852.

duly examined and approved by the Court, and
the same ordered to be filed and recorded.

W. C. Temple, Reg. Wills

Elizabeth Cooke Tilghman, d. 1890-1895

An Inventory of the Goods, Chattels and
personal Estate of Elizabeth Cooke
Tilghman, late of Prince Anne
County deceased.



	Col. No 1-	Col. No 2
1 Walnut table	\$ 10.00	Double Bedstead \$ 15.00
1 Secretary	5.00	Toilet Table 10.00
1 Side board	15.00	wardrobe 10.00
1 Side table	10.00	Lounge \$ 2.00
1 Piano	5.00	Small table 1.00
1 Sofa	10.00	Wash stand 5.00
12 Chairs	15.00	Towel rack \$ 50
3 Round Tables	2.00	2 Rocking chairs \$ 2.00
1 mirror	20.00	2 common chairs 2.00
6 Paintings	20.00	2 Hair mattresses \$ 20.00
1 Clock	5.00	1 Feather bed 15.00
5 Tables mahogany	25.00	3 Pillows 3.00
2 Lounges	\$ 10.00	1 Bolster 3.00
4 mahogany chairs (see)	16.00	1 set B.R. China 5.00
10 Chairs	5.00	1 single mattress \$ 5.00
1 hall clock	50.00	1 single Bedstead 5.00
1 small stand	2.00	1 wardrobe 10.00
1 Hall stove	15.00	1 wash stand 5.00
Books	25.00	3 chairs 1.00
1 Table	5.00	1 Towel rack 50
1 Secretary	4.00	1 small Table 1.00
6 Chairs (Oak)	3.00	1 Pillow 1.00
1 Arm chair mahogany	5.00	1 Hair mattress 5.00
1 Folding chair	1.00	1 Blanket 3.00
	1 set B.R. China 5.00	
	\$ 278.00	\$ 133.50
	Col No 3	Col No 4
1 Dress stand	\$ 1.00	Toilet table \$ 5.00
1 fine set (1 Brass)	5.00	Secretary 10.00
mantel ornaments	2.00	Bureau \$ 10.00
1 Centre Table mahogany	10.00	Book shelves 1.00
4 Small Tables	10.00	wardrobe 8.00
1 upholstered chair	3.00	1 small Table 50
9 mahogany chairs (arm chairs)	5.00	1 Large chest 2.00
12 chairs	10.00	3 Lin Buckets 1.00
3 Lamps	5.00	1 chair 25
2 Branch candlestick	1.00	1 single Bedstead 1.00

	\$		\$
2 Single candlestick	2.00	1 mattress	2.00
1 mirror	20.00	1 B.R. China	1.00
1 Lounge	5.00	1 Large Soc. Box	5.00
1 Etiquette	5.00	1 Sofa	5.00
1 Sewing machine	5.00	Hauscholder Linen	\$ 20.00
1 Bedstead	3.00	1 Cook's stove	10.00
1 Toilet glass with ^{flume}	10.00	1 Cooking stove	
1 wardrobe	5.00	Hauscholder China, 1	
1 wash stand	3.00	1 sh. glass	\$ 30.00
1 Towel rack	50	1 stove (common)	5.00
1 Small table	1.00	1 Table	1.00
2 Mattresses	6.00	1 Lounger	8.00
1 Feather Bed	5.00	2 Old carriages	20.00
1 Kit bath Tub	2.00	1 set double harness	5.00
3 chairs	1.00	1 set single harness	3.00
1 set B.R. China	1.00	333 oz. Silver at 161 1/2	252.00
1 wardrobe	10.00	8 Shares of B. & O. R.R.	
1 Double Bedstead	2.00	1st preferred stock	
1 wash stand	5.00	par value \$100 per share	\$1016.00
1 Toilet Table with mirror	3.00	25 Shares of New York	
1 Rocking chair	1.00	value of 100 shares	
3 chairs (common)	1.00	value of 20 per share	\$ 250.00
2 Small Tables	1.50	City of Baltimore S.F. stock	
1 Hair mattress	10.00	stock of par value \$100	\$1850.00
1 Feather Bed	15.00	City of Baltimore S.F. per	
1 Air Tight stove	5.00	1st of 100 par value \$100	
1 Kit bath Tub	2.00	due 1850	\$ 510.00
1 Towel rack	50	Common Bonds on	
1 set B.R. China	5.00	Bonds of 17, 19, 191	
1 Double Bedstead	10.00	2 Lots of stock on Bonds	
1 Single Bedstead	5.00	of 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1110, 1111	
1 wash stand	3.00	in Baltimore City of 1850	
1 wardrobe	10.00	payable semi annually	\$333 1/3
2 Toilet Tables	15.00	Common Bonds on Bonds	
6 chairs	4.00	of 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115	
2 Small Tables	2.00	117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135	
1 Air Tight stove	5.00	City of \$100 per annum	
1 Hair mattress (common)	10.00	payable semi annually	\$250.00
1 Wash	5.00	one first mortgage Bond	
1 Feather Bed ..	10.00	on Washington River R.R. Co.	
1 Wash Mattress	5.00	5 per cent par value of \$100	\$100.00
1 common	2.00	cash in Bank	\$1503.15

Cash in currency on hand.	\$ 135.00
Cash in the hands	
of Other H. Williams.	<u>\$681.67</u>
	<u>\$1275.35</u>

Recapitulation	
Col No. 1	\$278.50
Col .. 2	133.50
Col .. 3	283.50
Col .. 4	<u>12726.35</u>
	<u>\$13421.35</u>

We the undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan Court for Queen Anne's County, Maryland, to appraise the personal property of Elizabeth Cook Tilghman deceased. do hereby certify that that the above and foregoing is a true and correct inventory of the goods chattels and personal estate of said deceased. so far as the same has come to our sight or knowledge and appraised by us.

In testimony whereof.
 Jno. Debutts 
 Stephen D. Knight 

Otho H. Williams

(1) True and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods chattels and personal estate of Otho H. Williams late of Iowa County, deceased. Appraised by the subscribers J. Fletcher Ralph E. Parr J. D. J. man jointly we having first been legally authorized and having taken the oath prescribed by law do certify to you by this warrant & appraise & certify the above goods deceased.

Chattels & personal property at the Hermitage

4	L. Ho Shovels		1.25
4	Brain Shovels	100	40
5	Scrambles	50	2.50
3	Shades	50	1.50
4	Rich Road		1.50
6	Corn		70
1	Key Knife		50
1	Cross Cut Saw		1.00
7	Corn Hammers		50
1	Wheel Harrow		2.00
3	Half baskets		50
4	Bush. Oak		2.00
172	Acres of Wheat	7.50	1280.00
5	H. Mules	200.00	1000.00
1	Pr. Mules 20 years old		50.00
1	Old Horse		25.00
3	Cows		75.00
1	Calf		10.00
31	Cows	3.00	155.00
1	Quart		1.00
20	Lambos	2.50	50.00
33	Sheds	3.00	99.00
24		1.00	36.00
6	Reed Saws	10.00	60.00
1	Boat		15.00
2	Self Binder	3.00	60.00
1	Wheat Drill		50.00
1	Corn Harrow		50.00
1	Two Horse Hay Mower		100.00
3	Disc Harrows		20.00
3	Spring Tooth Harrow		12.00
5	Oldest plows		30.00
3	Small plows		30.00

2	Dirt Scooper	5.00
1	Grain Saver	15.00
1	Corn Sheller Suger	3.00
1	Corn planter and chisel rowed	10.00
1	Grain Separator	5.00
1	Grain Wagon	100.00
1	Or cart	5.00
1	Land Roller	10.00
13	Sett plow Harness	6.50
13	Hoove balls	6.50
11	Sett Wagon Harness	22.00
1	500 lb. Bin	2.50
1	Round Stone	1.50
5	Corn Cultivators	2.50
2	Square Drags	12.00
2	Q Drags	12.50
12	Strong Iron	3.00
4	Water Barrels	2.00
2	Saddles	2.00
2.00	Rus. of Cch. W. & J. Corn	511.50
1	Water Key	25
		<hr/> 3850.50

Securities

640	Shares	Mercantile S. & Dep. Stock	104960.00
54	"	National Union Bank of N.Y.	6480.00
5	"	Balt. Fin. Insurance Co.	115.00
798	"	Farmers Merchant Nat. Bank	56259.00
40	"	Laatton Ry. Co. preferred Stock	3740.00
10	"	Blue Ridge Hotel Co.	100.00
76	"	Life Sav. Trust Co. Stock	32300.00
43	87	Union Terminal Ry. Co. of Sing Sing Is.	870.00
30	"	Farmers Insurance Co. Stock	675.00
18	"	American Shot & Lead Co.	180.00
109	"	Genl. Bank New Orleans	17985.00
53	"	New Orleans Gas L. Co.	5936.00
12	"	Wisconsin Central Ry. Company	30000
12	"	" " " preferred	588.00
1	"	Gen. Mutual Ins. Co. N.Y.	127.00
1-1/2	"	Academy of Music Stock	800.00
50	"	Continental Trust Co. Stock	10,000.00
20	"	Real Estate Trust Co.	600.00
17	"	R. & O. R. P. preferred	1800.00

1,000	Charlotte, Ga & Augusta R.R.	5%	7,020.00
6,000	Balti. City Pass. Ry. Co.	5%	6,450.00
1,000	Minn. & St. Louis Ry. Co.	7%	14,500.00
3,000	Metropolitan R.R. Co. 1st Mtg	5%	3,660.00
2,000	consolidated Gas Co. 1	2%	2,210.00
5,000	City of Lynchburg Va 1	4 1/2%	5,150.00
4,000	Shenandoah & Potomac Ry. Co. 1	5%	3,880.00
4,000	City of Brunswick Ga	5%	4,400.00
5,000	Staunton Water Co.		5,300.00
2,875	Va Mid R.R. Co. 1st Ser. A.	6%	2,875.00
3,000	" " " " " "	4%	2,240.00
6,000	U.S. 4%		6,590.00
5,000	Galied Northern Ind	7%	5,600.00
9,000	State of N. C. 1	6%	12,060.00
2,000	Southern Ry 1st General	5%	2,320.00
2,000	Manchester Water Co.	6%	2,000.00
11,000	Manassas River R.R.	5%	11,000.00
6,000	City of Knoxville 1st Mtg	5%	6,220.00
5,000	Petersburg City 6/1/1911	6%	5,600.00
11,000	Louisville Water Co.	6%	10,500.00
2,000	Blue Ridge Coal Co. 1st Mtg	6%	1,000.00
60,000	Baltimore City 1928 3 1/2% Sact		66,000.00
3,000	Edinburgh, Va. Water Co.	5%	3,100.00
7,000	Charlotte & Raleigh Ry. Co.	6%	7,035.00
6,000	Chattanooga Power	6%	6,540.00
5,000	Balti. & Potomac Tunnel	6%	5,812.00
6,000	San. Fla. Western 1st Mtg	6%	7,740.00
5,000	Lawson of Danville Va	5%	5,250.00
6,000	Mt. Steel Co. 1st 5% reg.	5%	6,150.00
3,000	City of Norfolk Va	6%	3,450.00
5,000	Cin. Haw. & Dayton	5%	5,600.00
6,000	City & Sub. Ry. Co.	5%	6,810.00
4,000	Nashville Funding	5%	4,100.00
5,000	Western N. Carolina 1st General	6%	5,920.00
3,000	Jackson Miss 1st Water Co.	6%	3,120.00
4,000	Petersburg R.R. Co. 2nd Gen. Bond	6%	5,200.00
20,000	U.S. 4% Fitzgerald Bond		21,700.00
5,000	City of Montgomery Ala	4%	5,725.00
5,000	Albany & Charlotte Air Line	4%	5,025.00
5,000	City of Jacksonville Fla	5%	5,500.00
5,000	State Air Line Equip	5%	5,000.00
5,000	Co. Southern Fla Ry. Co.	5%	5,775.00
10,000	Un. Pacif. Ry. Co.	4%	10,775.00

Northern Pacific Prior Lien	4% 10300.00
Maryland Settle of Canal Assets	3% 40905.00
Atchafalpa & Santa Fe	4% 3075.00
Anacostia & Potomac R.R. 1"	5% 3000.00
Balti Ohio R.R. Prior Lien	3 1/2% 4625.00
" " " 1 Mly	4% 510.00
Wisconsin Central 1 Mly	4% <u>1830.00</u>
	617160.00
	617160.00
Utica Canal. Water Co 1"	5% 5550.00
B. & O R.R. Co. Set. A. 1 Mly	3 1/2% 11062.50
Callego Trac Co 1" "	5% 10250.00
United Ry & Elec Co 1" "	4% 14025.00
Nashville Ry. Co. 1" "	5% 1750.00
United Elec. L. & Power Co 1"	4 1/2% 2480.00
Mt. V. Woodbury 6 Duct 1" Mly	5% 27320.00
" " Income	5% 3310.00
Newburgh L. Ho Water Co 1 Mly	3% 3000.00
Wheeling & L. Erie Car Lease	5% 6105.00
Corn. Ry. & L. Co 1 R fund	4 1/2% 3800.00
Wobash R.R. Co. 1" Lien 20yrs	5% 5200.00
Memphis L. & Power Co	5% 5300.00
Canal bank to Registered 1" Mly	4 1/2% 4160.00
Ra & Ale Ry Co 1" Canal	5% 11050.00
Brownsville R.R. Bridge les 1"	4% 2400.00
Acrona Ry & Power Co 1"	5% 30300.00
Augusta Ra Ry & Elec 1"	5% 5000.00
Atlantic Coast Line 1" Canal	4% 13987.50
Balti City Water 1916.	5% <u>2940.00</u>
	757,940.00

Summary

Whittels	3850.80
Securities	757,940.00
Cash in Safe and in office at time of decess of decess	14.77
Cash in Treasury & Miscellaneous Nov 13/16	<u>192,515.12</u>
Total Amount of ad. Treasury	896,320.69

We the Subscribers do Certify That the foregoing is a
true and substantiated and valuation of all and
singular the goods chattels and personal Estate of the Said
The Williams, deceased, so far as the same have come
to our sight and knowledge and assessed and appraised
by us in dollars and cents according to our best skill
and judgment amounting to \$ 896.320.69

Witness our hands & seals

J. Fletcher Ralph (Seal)
Per J. F. Farnham (Seal)

Oath to Inventory

State of Maryland Queen Anne's County

I, Susan Williams, Executrix of
the Estate of Williams, deceased, and made oath in due
form of Law that the foregoing is a true and whole
perfect inventory of all and singular the goods
and chattels of said, deceased, that have come to her
hands knowledge or possession at the time of
making thereof that what hath since or what shall here-
after come to her hands knowledge or possession she will
return an additional inventory thereof that she knows
of no concealment nor suspects any to be that if she should
hereafter discover any concealment or suspect any to be
she will make the Register of wills for Queen Anne's County
aforesaid acquainted therewith that the same may be
enquired into according to law.

Sworn before Robert W. Thomas
Register of wills for Queen Anne's County.

In the Orphan's Court for Queen Anne's County
March 25th 1903

The foregoing Inventory was duly
examined and passed by Court and same
ordered to be received filed & recorded.
Robert W. Thomas
Reg of wills

Susan Williams, d. 1919

A True and Perfect Inventory of all and singular, the Real Estate of Susan Williams late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, Except "The Cook Farm", appraised by The Subscribers J. Fletcher Rolph and Pere T. Forman, jointly, we having first been legally authorized and having taken the oath prescribed by law, as will be seen by the warrant to appraise and certificate thereon hereto annexed.

Estate of Susan Williams deceased. Valuation of Hermitage Farm, Queen Anne's County 1200 Acres land.

Main Dwelling	8,000.00
Managers Dwelling	3,000.00
Gardners Dwelling	2,000.00
Cow Stable	2,500.00
Dairy Building	1,500.00
Other Out Buildings	2,000.00
500 acres tillable land @ \$55 per A	27,500.00
500 acres timber & wood land	27,500.00
200 acres marsh and shore land	1,000.00
	<u>75,000.00</u>

Following ground Rents belonging to Miss Susan Williams, deceased:

	Annual Rental	Capitalized.
773 E. Lexington St.,	\$32.00	533.33
775 E. Lexington St.,	32.00	533.33
777 E. Lexington St.,	30.00	500.00
779 E. Lexington St.,	30.00	500.00
781 E. Lexington St.,	38.00	633.33
17 Lloyd St.,	50.00	833.33
19 Lloyd St.,	47.50	791.66
21 Lloyd St.,	47.50	791.66
1103 Watson St.,	18.34	305.66
1105 Watson St.,	18.34	305.33
1107 Watson St.,	18.34	305.66
2933 Watson St.,	19.50	325.00
2935, 2937, 2939, Watson St.,	58.50	975.00
2941, 43, 45, Watson St.,	57.00	950.00
Lloyd and Watson St.,	130.50	2,172.00
101, 103, 105, 111 N. Dallas St.,	60.00	1,000.00
109, 117 N. Dallas St.,	30.00	500.00
113 N. Dallas St.,	15.00	250.00
115 N. Dallas St.,	15.00	250.00
1508 Fairmont St.,	15.00	250.00
1510, 1512, 1514 Fairmont Ave.,	45.00	750.00
107, 119 N. Dallas St.,	30.00	500.00
		<u>13,958.29</u>

Recapitulation.

Total Valuation of Hermitage Farm	75,000.00
Total Valuation of Ground Rents	<u>13,958.29</u>
Total Valuation of Hermitage Farm and Ground rents	<u>88,958.29</u>

We, the Subscribers, do certify that the foregoing is a just and true Inventory and valuation of all and singular the Real Estate of the said Susan Williams, deceased, Except "The Cook Farm" so far as the same has come to our sight and knowledge, and as valued in dollars and cents, according to the best of our knowledge and judgement.

Witness our hands and seals this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen.

J. Fletcher Rolph (SEal)

Pere T. Forman (Seal)

Amount of APPRAISEMENT \$ 88, 958.29

State of Maryland, Baltimore City, to wit:

On this 24th day of July, 1919, came Elizabeth Woodville and Henry J. Bowdoin, Executors of the last will and testament of Susan Williams, deceased, and made oath in due form of law, that the annexed and foregoing is a true and perfect inventory of all the Real Estate of said deceased Except the Cook Farm within this State that has come to their knowledge, and that should they hereafter discover any other Real Estate belonging to the said deceased in this State they will return in an additional inventory thereof.

Witness my hand and notarial seal

Della Kuhn

Notary Public, State of Maryland
Baltimore City.

In the Orphans' Court for Queen Anne's County.

On this twenty-ninth day of July, 1919 the foregoing inventory was duly examined and passed by Court and same ordered to be received, filed and recorded.

William T. Bishop

Register of Wills.

A True and Perfect Inventory, the Real Estate of Susan Williams, late of Queen Anne's County, Known as the Cook Farm" appraised by the subscribers Thomas J. Keating and J. Fletcher Rolph jointly, we having first been legally authorized and having taken the oath as perscribed by law, as will be seen by the warrant to appraise and certificate thereon hereto annexed.

Estate of Susan Williams, deceased. Valaution of " Cook Farm" on Reeds Creek, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. 227 acres of land.

Wagon, Implemant house and corn celb	\$2250.00
New stable	750.00
Old Granary	300.00
Dwelling	<u>2250.00</u>
	5550.00
160 Acres of tillable land @ \$55.00 an acre	8800.00
27 Acres of shore and marsh @ \$ 5.00 an acres	135.00
40 Acres of woodland @ \$25.00 an acre	<u>1000.00</u>
	15485.00

Including one-half interest in forty acres of wheat.

We, The Subscribers, do certify that the aforegoing is a true and just inventory and valuation of the Real Estate of the said Susan Williams, deceased, Known as the Cook Farm, so far as the same has come to our hands and knowledge and as valued in dollars and cents, according to the best of our skill and judgement.

Witness our hands and seals this 28th day of June, in the year 1919.

Thomas J. Keating (seal).
J. Fletcher Rolph (seal)

Amount of Appraisement \$ 15, 485.00

State of Maryland, Baltimore City, to wit:

On this 24th day of July, 1919, came Elixabeth Woodville and Henry J. Bowdoin Executors of the will of Susan Williams, deceased and made oath in due form of law that the annexed and aforegoing is a true and perfect inventory of the Real Estate of said deceased Known as "The Cook Farm" within this State, that has come to their knowledge and that should they hereafter discover any other Real Estate belonging to the said deceased, in this State, they will return an additional Inventory thereof.

Witness my hand and seal

Zella Kuhn
Notary Public, State of Maryland, in and for
Baltimore City.

In the Orphans' Court for Queen Anne's County:

On this twenty-ninth day of July, 1919 the aforegoing inventory was duly examined and passed by Court and same ordered to be received, filed and recorded.

William T. Bishop,
Register of Wills.

A True and perfect Inventory of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels and Personal Estate of Susan Williams, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, appraised by the subscribers, J. Fletcher Rolph and Pere T. Forman, jointly, we having first been legally authorized, and having taken the oath prescribed by law, as will be seen by the warrant to appraise, and certificate thereon hereto annexed.

Stocks, Bonds and other investments.

Railroad Bonds		Maturity	Appraised Value.
4,000 Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line 1mo. 5's	Jul. 1, 44, 92	3,660.00	
5,000 Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. 1mo. 4's	Oct. 1, 95 82	4,100.00	
15,000 Atlantic Coast Line RR. 1mo. 4's	Jul. 1, 52 86	12,000.00	
5,000 Balto & Ohio RR. Prior Lien 3 1/2's	Jul. 1, 25 88 1/2	4,412.50	
3,000 Balto & Ohio RR. 1mo. 2's	Jul. 1, 48 75 1/2	2,272.50	
19,000 Balto & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3 1/2's	Jul. 1, 25, 84	16,380.00	
3,000 Boonville RR Bridge Co. 1mo 4's	Nov. 1, 51 65	1,950.00	
5,000 Cinn. Ham & Dayton 1mo. 5's	Jun. 1, 52 85	4,250.00	
5,000 Caroline Central R.R. 1mo. 4's	Jan. 1, 49 75 1/2	3,775.00	
2,000 Coal & Iron Ry. Co. 1mo. 5's	Aug. 1, 20 90	1,800.00	
2,000 Colorado Southern Ry. Co. 1mo. 4's	Feb. 1, 29 86	1,720.00	
12,000 Geo. Soth. & Fla Ry. Co. 1mo. 5's	Jul. 1, 45 91	10,920.00	
10,000 Geo & Ala. Ry. Co. 1 con mo. 5's	Oct. 1, 45 92	9,200.00	
3,000 Geo. & Cats & Northern Ry. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jul. 1, 29 94 5/6	2,845.00	
5,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Maps 1mo. 4's	Oct. 1, 35 71 1/2	3,550.00	
10,000 New York Central Equip. Trust of 1917	Jan. 1, 30.89	8,900.00	
10,000 Northern Pacific RR Prior Lien 4's	Jan. 1, 97 91	8,100.00	
4,000 Petersburg RR. Co. 2nd Lien 6's	Oct. 1, 26 103	4,120.00	
7,000 Penna RR. Co. Gen Mo. 5's	Dec. 1, 68 95	6,650.00	
13,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1 con mo 5's	Jul. 1, 94 94	12,220.00	
6,000 Sav. Fla & West Pa RR. 1 mo. 6's	Apr. 1, 34 104	6,480.00	
3,000 Southern Pacific RR. 1 Refg. 4's	Jan. 1, 55 80	2,400.00	
5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mts. & South River & Gulf Div. 1 mo. 4's	May 1, 33 76	3,800.00	
15,000 Union Pacific Ry. Co. 1mo. 4's	Jul. 1, 47 85 1/2	12,825.00	
2,000 Va. Midland RR. Co. 1 mo. Series D 5's	Mar. 1, 26 93	1,860.00	
3,000 Va. Midland RR. Co. Gen'l con Mo. 5's	May 1, 36 95	2,850.00	
2,000 Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. 1 mo. 4's	Jul. 1, 49.75	1,500.00	
5,000 Wash. RR Co. 20 year 1 Lien Equip. 5's	Sep. 1, 21 97	4,650.00	
			159,390.00
Street Railway Light & Power Companies			
5,000 Anacostia & Potomac River RR Co. 1 mo. 5 's	Apr. 1, 49 87	4,350.00	
6,000 Augusta Ry. & Elec. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jun. 1, 40 82	4,520.00	
10,000 Atlanta Com. St Ry. Co. 1 con 5's	Jan. 1, 39 96 1/2	9,825.00	
5,000 Birmingham Ry. L. & P. Co. 4's	Apr. 1, 54 78	3,900.00	
5,000 Birmingham Ry. & Elec. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jul. 1, 24 94	4,700.00	
5,000 Balto & Annapolis Short Line 1 mo. 5's	Aug. 1, 46 50	2,500.00	
5,000 Boston & Worcester St. Ry. Co. 1 mo. 4 1/2's	Aug. 1, 23 75	3,750.00	
6,000 City & Suburban Ry. Co. Balto 1 mo. 5's	Jun. 1, 22 95	5,700.00	
9,000 Cleveland Elec. Ill Co. 1 mo. 5's	Apr. 1, 39 88	7,920.00	
4,000 Connecticut Ry. & Elec. Co. Refg. 4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 5 1 84	3,360.00	
7,000 Columbus O. St. Ry. Co. 1 con 5's	Jul. 1, 32 72	5,040.00	
3,000 Chicago City Ry. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Feb. 1, 27 75	2,250.00	
4,000 Chicago Rys. Co. 1 mo. 20yrs. 5's	Feb. 1, 27 78 1/2	3,150.00	
10,000 Croftown St. Ry. 1 mo. 5's	Jun. 1, 32 80	8,000.00	
5,000 Fairmont & Charksburg Trac Co. 1 mo. 5's	Oct. 1, 38 90	4,500.00	
5,000 Georgia Ry. & Elec. Co. 1 con 5's	Jan. 1, 32 90 1/2	4,525.00	
5,000 Indianapolis & Northern Trac. Co. 1, 5's	Jul. 1, 32 50	2,500.00	
15,000 Knoxville Trac Co. 1mo 5's	Apr. 38 95	14,250.00	
4,000 Lexington Ry. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jun. 1, 49 88	3,520.00	
2,000 Lake Roland Elevated Ry. Co. 1 con 5's	Sep. 1, 42 100 1/2	2,005.00	
3,000 Metropolitan RR Co. of Wash. D.C. 1 mo. 5	Feb. 1, 25 92	2,760.00	
5,000 Memphis Light & Power Co. 50 yrs. 5's	Jan. 1, 31 89	4,450.00	
			267,265.00
Street Railway Light & Power Co's (Con)			
2,000 Menphis St. Ry. Co. 1 con 5's	Jul. 1, 45 68	1,360.00	
10,000 Minneapolis St. Ry. & St. Paul City 5's	Oct. 1, 28 87 1/2	8,750.00	
2,000 Milwaukee Elec. Ry. Co. 30 yrs con 5's	Feb. 1, 26 91	1,280.00	
10,000 Milwaukee El. Ry. Co. Refg. & Ex. 4 1/2's	Jan. 1, 31 82	8,200.00	
2,000 Mecon Ry. & L. Co. 1 con 5's	Jan. 1, 53 80	1,600.00	
3,000 Newburg L.H. & P. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Feb. 1, 21. 80	2,400.00	
5,000 Portland Ry. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Nov. 1, 30 75 1/2	3,747.50	
5,000 Tacoma Ry. & Power Co. 1mo. 5's	Apr. 1, 29 78	3,900.00	
5,000 Tri-City Ry. Lt. Co. Coll. Tr. 1/2 1' Lien 5	Apr. 1, 23 95	4,750.00	
5,000 Topeka Ry. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jan. 1, 30 84	4,200.00	
3,000 Union El. L&P. Co. St. Louis 1 mo. 5's	Sep. 1, 32 93 5/6	2,815.00	
30,000 United Rys. & El. Co. Balto. 1' con 5's	Sep. 1, 49 73 1/2	22,050.00	
4,000 United El. L. & P. Co. Balto 1' 4 1/2's	May 1, 25 87 1/2	3,500.00	
3,000 Newport News & Old Pt. Ry. & El. Co. 1' 5's	Nov. 1, 38 94 1/2	2,835.00	
5,000 Consol. Power Co. Baltc. 5 yr 6's	Aug. 1, 22 97 1/2	4,807.00	
Municipal, State, Etc., Bonds.			
4,000 City of Brunswick 1 mo. 5's	Jan. 1, 21 98	3,920.00	
10,000 City of Columbia S.C. Refg. 5's	Mar. 1, 41 100	10,000.00	
5,000 City of Jacksonville Fla. 5's	May 15, 41 100	5,000.00	
5,000 City of Lynchburg, Va. 1 mo. 4 1/2's	Jun. 1, 27 100	5,000.00	
5,000 City of Montgomery Ala. 6's	Jul. 1, 24. 100	5,000.00	
5,000 City of Tacoma Wash. Green River Water 5's	Oct. 1, 36 95	4,750.00	

City of Baltimore of Maryland Stocks & Bonds				
14,2000	City Of Balto. New 4 1/2 Sewerage Imp.Lpan	Aug. 1. 01 93	13,206.00	
61,000	City of Balto. 1920 3 1/2 Loan	Jul. 1. 28 94	57,340.00	
7,300	City of Balto. 1930 con 3 1/2 's	Jul. 1. 40,90	6,62.00	
3,000	City of Balto. 1940 Pub. Imf. 3 1/2's	Jul. 1. 40 90.	2,700.00	
41,000	State of Maryland Road Loan 3 1/2's cpn.	Feb 1. 27 94	38,540.00	
Banks and Trust Companies		Par Value		
540.	Shs. Merchantile T. & D. Co.	\$50	27,000	193 1/2 104,490.00
76	Shs. Safe D. & T. Co.	100	7,600	720 34,720.00
54 1/2	Shs. Canal Bank & Trust Co.			
	CeryificCote of Participation			
54 1/2	Shs. Canal Louis Bank & T estimated value	25	1,362.50	25 1,362.00
20	Shs. Colonial Trust Company	25	500.	25 500.00
14	Shs. Centreville National Bank	100	1,400.	250 3,500.00
50	Shs. Continental Trust Co.	100	5,000	165 8,250.00
Railroad Stock				
46	Shs. B. & O. RR Pfd	100	4,800	57 1/2 2,760.00
52	Shs. B. & O. R.R. Common	100	5,200	49 1/2 2,587.00
168	Shs. Northern Central Ry. Co.	50	8,400	74 12,506.00
40	Shs. Southern Ry. Pfd.	100	4,000	69 2,760.00
Miscellaneous Bonds				
20,000	Anglo French 5 yrs. 5's	Oct. 15, 20	97 1/2	9,750.00
1,000	Consolidation Coal Co. 1 mo. 4 1/2's	Jan 1, 22	100	1,000.00
10,000	Consolidation Gas Gen. Co. 4 1/2's	Apr. 1, 54	87 1/2	8,650.00
5,000	Consolidation Coal Ref. Co. 4 1/2's	Apr 1, 34	87 1/2	4,375.00
2,000	Constitution Publishing Co. 1mo. 5's	Jan 1, 30	80 1/2	1,610.00
5,000	Cincinnati Gas & Wl. Co. 1 mo. 5's	Apr. 1, 56	88	4,400.00
				731,647.50
5,000	Elkhora Fuel Corp 10 yrs 6's	Dec. 1. 25	99 1/2	4,956.25
5,000	Inter Mar Marine Co. Col T. S. 6's	Oct. 1. 41	99 1/2	4,975.00
6,000	Maryland Steel Co. 1 mo. Reg 5's	Feb. 1. 22	94	5,640.00
1,000	Portland Gas & Coke Co. 1rof 5's	Jan. 1. 40	83	830.00
1,000	Procmity Mfg. Co. 1 mo. 6's	Jul. 1. 22	90	900.00
5,000	Roanoke Gas Light Co. 1mo. 5's	Apr. 1, 27	65	3,250.00
5,000	Syracuse Gas Co. 1 mo. 5's	Jan 1, 46	90	4,500.00
6,000	Consol Water Co. Utica 1 mo. 5's	Jan. 1. 30	94	5,640.00
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS				
		PAR VALUE		
3	Shs. Con. Gas E.L. & P. Co.	\$100	300	108 324.00
2-2/3	Shs. Maryland Academy of Music	100002666	800	2,100.00
100	Shs. Upton Apartment House Co.	10010000	50	5,000.00
180	Shs. Mer. & Miners Trans. Co.	10018000	65	11,700.00
266	Shs. Mtr Vernon Woodh Co. pfd.	10026,600	92	24,472.00
123 1/2	Shs. Mt. Vernon Woodh. Co. Common	10012,350	26 1/2	3,372.00
LOANS				
A.G. Mactier on Mortgage due Oct. 21, 1920 5 1/2		7,000		7,000.00
E. M. Porman and wife on Mortgage due Mar 30, 1921 5 1/2		8,000		8,000.00
United State Libert Loan Bonds				
1,000	First Converted 4's of 1917	June 15, 47	94.70	947.00
1,000	Second Liberty 4's of 1918	Nov 15, 42	93.90	938.00
1,000	Third Liberty 4's	Sept 15 28	95.26	952.60
50	Third Liberty 4's of	Sept 15. 2'	95.26	47.63
5,000	Fourth Liberty 4's	Oct. 15 38	94.02	4,701.00
100	First Instalments Of \$1000 Victory 4's		100.00	200.00
				831,992.98
Williams Tea Service, Silverware, Jewellery, Etc in Baltimore.				
Tea Service, consisting of:				
Coffe pot				
Sugar dish				
cream pitcher and waste bowl				250.00
two individual tureens				100.00
cutter dish and tray				50.00
water Pitcher				50.00
Cake basket				75.00
Waiter				50.00
Eight glass salt stands, six silver trays and six silver salt scoons				60.00
boiled milk stariner				7.50
Twenty four table spoons				72.00
Twenty two dessert spoons				44.00
Twenty two tea spoons				33.00
Thirty six dinner forks				108.00
Twenty two breakfast forks				44.00
Soup ladle				10.00
Soup Ladle #2				10.00
Two serving spoons				15.00
Two gravy ladles				10.00
One fish knife				7.50
Five Old spoons				5.00
Punch ladle				5.00
Butter knife				2.00
Butter knife #2				5.00
Sugar tongs				3.00
Olive spoon				1.00
Snuffers and tray				15.00
Pair candles sticks				800.00

Four pearl-handled knives	2.00
Six nut crackess, plated	1.50
Trivet	50.00
Two coasters	20.00
One box of old pieces of jewelry	100.00
One package of old letters, bequeathed to Maryland Historical Society	5.00
One Buhl Table	25.00
One French Column	3.00
One chair	1.00
One oak table	5.00
One rug	5.00
Two Bronze pieces	75.00
	<hr/> 833,415.49
Personal Property at the Hermitage	
Horse Stable	
One Mare 'Nora', 8 years old	100.00
One gray horse 'Prince', 19yrs old	30.00
One Horse 'Buster' 17 yrs old	45.00
One Horse 'Bob', 30 yrs old	'no value'
One mare 'Lay-fox', 12 yrs old	20.00
One S rroll Horse 'Prince', 18 years old	50.00
One Dayton Carriage	50.00
One Express wagon	15.00
One Buggy	5.00
One set Buggy Harness, single	20.00
One set Harness, single	20.00
Oneset double Harness	20.00
One Bearborn	10.00
Two sets Harness	'Worthless'
<u>Cattle.</u>	
Cow No. 265, 10 years old	35.00
120, 10	35.00
304, 4.	75.00
329, 4.	75.00
346, 3.	50.00
211, 6.	75.00
303, 3.	60.00
320, 6.	75.00
319, 2.	50.00
316, 2.	50.00
310, 3.	50.00
397, 5.	75.00
255, 6	75.00
380, 6	50.00
305, 4.	60.00
315, 7.	60.00
300, 4.	50.00
389, 9.	40.00
380, 9.	40.00
395, 8	40.00
152, 7.	60.00
573, 6.	70.00
345, 9.	40.00
311, 6.	30.00
341, 4.	40.00
340, 4.	50.00
308, 3.	50.00
317, 4.	50.00
324, 5.	60.00
302, 4.	60.00
386, 5.	50.00
322, 2.	40.00
331, 5.	50.00
515, 15.	10.00
393, 10.	40.00
216, 7.	30.00
325, 11.	25.00
318, 4.	60.00
392, 13	20.00
394, 13	20.00
379, 9.	30.00
387, 14.	10.00
159, 12	20.00
313, 2.	50.00
	<hr/> 3838,925.49
Heiffers & Calves	
356, "	30.00
354, "	30.00
355, "	15.00
352, "	15.00
365, "	3.00
361, "	5.00
360, "	5.00
366, "	2.00
364, "	3.00
363, "	4.00
359, "	4.00
357, "	6.00
358, "	5.00

343, Heifers & Calves	40.00
309, " "	50.00
307, " "	40.00
338, " "	40.00
334, " "	40.00
339, " "	40.00
332, " "	50.00
335, " "	40.00
306, " "	50.00
347, " "	40.00
333, " "	40.00
336, " "	40.00
32, " "	40.00
344, " "	40.00
301, " "	40.00
351, " "	25.00
350, " "	25.00
370, " "	25.00
348, " "	25.00

Bulls.

One Bull, Floro's Raleigh	75.00
One Bull, Jessie's Fairy Lad	75.00
One Bull, Pancey Lad's King Leon	75.00
One Bull Calf No. 141	2.00
One Bull Calf No. 142	4.00
One Bull Calf No. 143	3.00
One Bull Calf No. 117	50.00
One Bull Calf, No. 138	4.00
One Bull Calf No. 139	2.00
One Bull Calf No. 136	4.00
One Bull Calf No. 137	4.00
One Bull Calf No. 135	4.00
One Bull Calf, No. 134	2.00
One Bull Calf No. 140	4.00
One Bull Calf No. 131	29.00

Mules.

One Mule, Jerry, 17 yrs. old.	25.00
One Mule, Dan 17 yrs. old.	25.00
One Mule, Mary, 6 yrs old.	35.00
One Mule, Grace, 16 yrs. old.	35.00
One Mule, Bob, 16 yrs old.	35.00
One Mule, Polly, 9 yrs. old	100.00
One Mule, Rachel, 9 yrs old.	100.00

837, 469.48

One Mule, Big Rowdy, 10 yrs old.	75.00
One Mule, Kate, 10 yrs old.	75.00
One Mule, Dora, 22 yrs old.	20.00
One Mule Maud, 2 yrs old.	40.00
One Mule Little Rowdy, 23 yrs old.	15.00
One Mule Ruff, 23 yrs old.	15.00
One Mule, Holly, 20 yrs old.	25.00
One Mule Mike, 8 yrs old.	100.00
One Mule, Milly, 8 yrs old.	100.00
One Mule Dine, 8 yrs old.	100.00
One Mule, Nettie, 8 yrs old.	100.00
Ten sets single Harness 'Rope)	10.00
Six sets double Harness.	60.00

Poultry

Two Roosters, Thirty hens	20.00
Seventy chicks	14.00
One Turkey Bobbler	1.00
Nine Turkey Hens	9.00
Thirty-five turkey chicks	10.50
Twelve Guinea Hens	6.00
One Guinea Male	50

Sheep

One Ram	15.00
Fifty eight Ewes	500.00
Thirty-five Lambs	145.00
Twenty-four Ewes, One buck Greenwood Farm	250.00
Twenty-two Lambs (on shares half to tenant half to Estate)	50.00
One Ewe (On shares half to tenant half to estate.	5.00

Pigs

One Boar	10.00
Six Sows	90.00
Twenty Shoats	200.00
Twelve Pigs	50.00

Crate Cows.

One Cow No. 1.	35.00
One Cow No. 2.	35.00
One Cow No. 3.	35.00
One Heifer	

Dairy Equipment	
One Platform Scale	10.00
Three Tables	7.50
Milk Buckets, Cans & etc.,	25.00
One Milking Machine (Useless--- cannot get repair parts-- Machine not made any more)	..
One De Leval No. 17 Cream Separator	50.00
One Milk tester	5.00
One Heating stove and tank	10.00
One Power Churn	50.00
	<hr/> 839, 997.98
Two Ice Boxes	20.00
One small Heating stove (No value)	
One Butter shipping boxes	7.50
Eight butter shipping boxes	8.00
Fire Hose 'worthless'	
Twenty Feet Rubber Hose	1.00
One Milk Truck, Hand	2.50
One Hand Cart	1.00
Manure Forks, Shovels, etc.,	5.00
Two Feed Trucks	10.00
One Clipping Machine	2.50
Halters, Bull straps, etc.,	3.00
Two Water hose	3.00
Porty Bales Hay	40.00
Four Tons Grain	220.00
Bushel Corn	1.75
One Clock	1.00
One Milk Scale	2.00
Garden Implements	
One Motor Lawn Mower	100.00
One Pony Lawn Mower	20.00
four hand Lawn Mowers	50.00
One Spray Pump	5.00
One Grindstone	2.00
Three Pruning saws	1.00
One Hand Saw	1.00
Two Hatchets	1.00
Two Grass Shears	1.00
One Brace	1.00
Two Pruning Shears	50
Two Grass Hooks	1.00
One Pipe Wrench	1.00
Two hammers	1.00
One Draw Knife	50
Two Head Shears	2.00
One Steel Square	1.00
Two Stake Shears	2.00
One Tree Saw	2.00
Five Mole Traps	50
Two Weeders	50
Four Hand Sprays	1.00
One Wheel-barrow	1.00
One Hand Cart	2.00
One Cart	5.00
One one-Horse plow	2.00
One Two-horse Cultivator	10.00
One Harrow, one section	5.00
One Hand Cultivator	5.00
One Grass Seeder	2.00
Shovels, forks, rakes, etc.,	15.00
Farm Implements.	
One Gas Engine 'Junk'	
One Otto Gas Engine	75.00
One Feed Grinder	50.00
One Engine Plow, Three bottom 'Junk'	
One engine Plow, Two Bottom	75.00
Two corn Planters	20.00
	<hr/> 840, 788, 23
One Lime Spreader	20.00
One Pead Scrapper	10.00
Two Grain Binders \$25.00 each	50.00
One Corn Binder	50.00
One Ensilage cutter	75.00
One grass Seeder	35.00
One water cart	10.00
One Chevrolet Car	200.00
One Federal Truck, used three years	500.00
One 11Ton tractor	500.00
One wood saw	20.00
Four Box wagons	100.00
Four rack wagons	100.00
Two Disc Harrows 'Junk'	
One Spring Tooth Harrow	20.00
Six Corn Planters	200.00

Four walking plows, three horse	
One walking plow, two horse	40.00
One walking plow, one horse	7.50
One one-horse corn planter	3.00
One Corn Harvester	5.00
One Ice Plow	7.50
Four Scrappers	10.00
Two Grain Drills 'Junk'	10.00
One Extension ladder	
One Gas Tank and pump	2.00
One Oil Tank	75.00
Three dra. Harrows	35.00
Two Rollers	15.00
Two Smoothing harrows	20.00
Six Iron Barrels	20.00
Four Mowers	24.00
One wheel-barrow	100.00
One Cart	1.00
One corn shredder	5.00
One Hay loader	75.00
One Ditcher	25.00
Two Manure Spreaders, practically worn out	50.00
One Portable Hand forge	
One Anvil	2.50
One Grindstone	2.50
One Hand drill	1.00
One set dies	3.00
One knife Grinder	5.00
Two Brush Hooks	2.00
Three Grass Hooks	3.00
One Corn Sheller	7.50
One Grain, Pennin. Mill	10.00
Two wheel-barrow Seeders	10.00
Two Iron Jacks	10.00
One Spray Pump	5.00
One Potato Plow	5.00
One lot small tools, shovels, forks, etc.,	10.00
one lot whittle tree	10.00
Hay forks, ropes etc.,	10.00
One side deliver rake No Value'	40.00
One Sulky rake	
Five Hog troughs	5.00
	15.00
	<hr/>
	843,364.73
Hermitage Household	
Third story	
two Bankets trucks	2.00
Two chests	2.00
One stove and pictures	2.00
One tin chest	2.00
Lot stationery	2.00
Two sole leather trunks	20.00
One Trunk	1.00
Three large Carpets, one square rug	100.00
One Packing chest, Cedar	20.00
One bed and mattress	20.00
One screen	50
One english chest	1.00
Two cedar chests	5.00
One 'Silver' Trunk	5.00
One Lot Pictures Frames	1.00
Three Chairs and table	1.00
Furniture, Bachelors Room No.1.	25.00
Furniture, Bachelors Room No. 2.	25.00
Furniture, Bachelors Room. No.3.	65.00
Two Pictures	2.00
Floor Covering, third floor	10.00
Southwest Bed Chamber, Second floor.	
Two Wardrobes	50.00
One Mirror	10.00
One Bureau	10.00
One Bed and fittings	25.00
One washstand and fittings	15.00
Andirons, shovel and tongs	5.00
One French clock and mantel articles	5.00
One stool	2.00
One foot stool	5.00
One couch	2.00
Six chairs	7.50
Two pictures	3.00
One marble Top stand	5.00
Mattings and rugs	7.50

Northe west Bed chamber, second Story	
One Wardrobe	20.00
One Bed and fittings	25.00
One wash-stand	25.00
Two stands	3.00
One Table	3.00
One Table	10.00
One Cloth Hamper	2.00
Andirons, etc.,	10.00
One Trunk Rack	5.00
One Towel Rack	2.00
One Clock and mantel Piece articles	10.00
One chest of drawers	20.00
Three chairs	5.00
Mattings and rugs	5.00
North Bed Chamber, Second story	
One Brass bed and fittings	25.00
One Chiffonier	25.00
One Wardrobe	30.00
One wash-stand and equipment	15.00
One dressing table	20.00
	844,078.23
North Bed Chamber, second Story(cont)	
One shoe and Boot rack	5.00
One Stand	3.00
One writing desk	5.00
One book case and books	10.00
One Clothes Hamper	2.00
Pictures	10.00
Mattings and rugs	5.00
South Bed Chamber, Second Story	
One Bed and fittings	20.00
One writing desk	7.50
One stand	3.00
One Medicine Chest	3.00
One Washstand and equipment	7.50
One wall cupboard	5.00
One chest of drawers	30.00
One Wardrobe	25.00
One clothes Hamper	3.00
Mattings and rugs	5.00
Four chairs	4.00
Waste Paper basket	25
Pictures	15.00
One book case and books	5.00
Hall, Second Story:	
Three Book-cases and Books	60.00
Four Pictures	5.00
Matting	3.00
Southwest Bed chamber, Second Story	
Two Bedsteads and equipment	50.00
One chest of drawers	25.00
One stand	5.00
One writing desk	10.00
One wardrobe	40.00
One dressing table	20.00
One stand	3.00
One Medicine chest	3.00
One Commode	3.00
Andirons and pictures	10.00
One washstands and pictures	20.00
One couch	15.00
Four chairs	10.00
One French Mirror	10.00
Twelve Pictures	20.00
Floor Coverings	10.00
Store Room	
One Gallon Rum	5.00
Brandy and wines	100.00
Contents of store room	100.00
Back Hall	
Two cedar chests	20.00
One medicine chest and contents	20.00
Bed and table linen	200.00
One Clothes Hamper	1.00
One towel rack	1.00
	845,020.48

Chair and stool, in bath room	3.00
Chair and stool, in bath room	5.00
One linen Chest and Contents	25.00
One packing Chest	5.00
One lot of Bed Blankets	75.00
One Clothes Hamper	1.00
Fire Extinguishers	10.00
Furniture in Spare Room for servant, Second floor	20.00
Furniture in Spare Room No. 2, for servant	15.00
Furniture in Chauffers Room	25.00
Furniture in 3rd floor Servants Room Cook)	10.00
Furniture in 3rd floor Servants Room (maids)	10.00
Furniture in 3rd floor Servants Room (Alcade Roberts)	20.00
One Clothes Hamper	50
Chair and Stand, servants bath room	1.00
One trunk	50
Reception Hall	
One Hall Clock	75.00
One Hall Table and lamps	15.00
One sewing table, troy and stand	3.00
One round Hall Table	10.00
One Table	15.00
Stair Carpet & Rugs	200.00
One Oriental Rug in Reception hall	30.00
Three Divans	20.00
One Table	10.00
One Table	5.00
Twelve Chairs	60.00
One Hat rack	5.00
Sixteen Pictures	25.00
One Pair Field Glasses	5.00
One Blanket Chest	3.00
Three Boxes of Books	5.00
Dining Room	
Nine Dining Room Chairs	50.00
One leather Chair	5.00
One Book case and Hooks in dining room	50.00
Andirons, fender, shovel, tongs, etc.,	25.00
One sideboard	75.00
One Chippendale sideboard	25.00
One dining table	40.00
One round table	25.00
One leather couch	25.00
Floor covering in dining room	10.00
One waiter	1.00
One Portrait of Gen Williams in Oval Frame	20.00
One Portrait of Gen Williams in Square Frame	20.00
One Portrait of Gen Williams Son in Square Frame.	20.00
Dining room	
Three Book cases and books	100.00
One writing table and equipment	40.00
One Couch	25.00
One Table	15.00
One Round Table	2.00
One Round Table	10.00
One round Table	10.00
One square Table	5.00
One square Table	5.00
	846,305.48
One Center table	10.00
Andirons, fenders, shovel, tongs, etc.,	20.00
Clock and candle sticks	10.00
One stand and lamps	5.00
One Wood Basket	1.00
Nine chairs	20.00
Two Door stools	2.00
Pictures	15.00
Floor Coverings	5.00
Silver and Silver Plate	
Twenty-four Spoons, table	72.00
Twenty-two dessert spoons	44.00
Eight tea spoons	8.00
Twelve Dinner forks	36.00
Six Breakfast forks	10.00
Three Sugar Ladles	4.00
Two Cravy Ladles	6.00
Two soup ladles	10.00
One plated soup ladle	1.00
Two salad spoons	5.00
Four salt cellars and spoons	10.00
One Nutmeg grater	50
Two sugar Tongs	3.00
lot of small glasses	1.00
	7.00

One nut-cracker and picks	50
Five nut crackers	1.00
Twelve picks	2.00
Two salt and pepper stands	1.00
One sugar dish and tray	10.00
One sugar dish and tray	10.00
One cream pitcher and tray	7.50
One Cravy Pitcher and tray	7.50
One hot milk pitcher and tray	7.50
One tea strainer	2.00
One Tea Pot and tray	15.00
One tea Caddy and Tray	10.00
One Coffee Pot	5.00
One Loving Cup	75.00
One Pitcher	20.00
Two candle sticks	7.50
Two Goblets	35.00
One Bowl for crushed ice.	2.00
Lot of India China	5.00
Small lot Cut glasses	10.00
One small stand and coasters	1.00
One Cracker dish and tray	10.00
One Butter dish and tray	5.00
Two Silver trays, plate	75.00
One silver waiter	50.00
One silver waiter	5.00
One hot water Kettle	1.00
One tea Caddy	2.00
One tea Coffee PerColator and stand	1.00
One nest blue China	20.00
One Fruit Basket	1.00
One toaster	5.00
One chocolate Pitcher	5.00
Fifteen Ivory Handle knives	5.00
Lot of knives and forks	2.00
One tray, twelve fruit knives and twelve forks	5.00
	846,985.98
Butlers Pantry	
One Monroe Refrigerator	40.00
One Lot of Champagne and claret glasses	15.00
Finger bowls and cut glass goblets	5.00
One Closet of Japanese, India and French China	75.00
Lot of willow China	5.00
Kitchen	
Kitchen Furniture and fixtures	20.00
Cellar	
Ten tons of Coal	100.00
Lot of wood in cellar	5.00
Lot of cut glass in cellar	10.00
Library	
Lot of books in library	50.00
One writing desk and equipment	12.50
One writing desk and equipment	12.50
One writing desk oak	8.00
One Mahogany Table	10.00
One Clock and Mantel Ornaments	10.00
Andirons, fenders, etc.,	15.00
Seven chairs	7.50
Floor coverings	3.00
Pictures on wall	10.00
Porch	
Porch furniture	15.00
Garage	
One Dodge Car (1/2 interest therein)	100.00
Furnishings	
Forty-Five window shades	22.50
Three Beds	15.00
Three Cots	6.00
Two HamPers	1.00
Six Pillows, Six Mattresses	30.00
Five Pr. Sheets, two quilts, three paid blankets	20.00
Four stoves (Cook)	50.00
Two heating stoves	3.00
Two hanging lamps	2.00
Two Tables	3.00
One carpet	5.00
Seven Chairs	3.50
One Book Case	1.00
One Safe	50.00
One Typewriter	50.00
Two typewriting desks	5.00
Two filing boxes	4.00
One Oak Flat top	5.00

one Couch	5.00
One Seed Tester	2.00
One Miller Sife	25.00
One desk and chair	5.00
	<u>847,827.48</u>

Estimated Value of 190 acres of wheat	5000.00
600 Bushels of Corn, shelled on hand	1050.00
Cash in Centreville National Bank of Maryland	3348.42
Cash in Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, Maryland.	<u>12250.24</u>
	869,476.14

Recapitulation of Personal Property of Susan Williams, deceased, together with Segregation of same.

Stocks and Bonds, Mortgages and other investments	831,992.98
Williams Silver Service, Jewlery, Furniture, etc., located in Baltimore, Maryland.	1,452.50
Furniture, Fixtures, Silver Plate, etc., in the Hermitage dwelling	4,432.75
Live stock, Farm and dairy implements, growing crops corn on hand at the Hermitage	15,999.25
Cash in the Centreville National Bank of Maryland.	3,348.42
Cash in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Baltimore	<u>12,250.24</u>
	869,476.14

We, The Subscribers do certify that the foregoing is a Just and true Inventory and valuation of all and singular the goods, chattels and personal estate of the said Susan Williams, deceased, so far as the same has come to our hands and knowledge, and as valued in dollars and cents, according to the best of our skill and judgement.

Witness our hands and seals this 28th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

J. Fletcher Rolph (SEal).
Pere T. Foreman (Seal)

Amount of Appraisement \$ 869,476.14

State of Maryland, Baltimore City, to wit:

On this seventh day of July 1919, came Elizabeth Woodville and Henry J. Bowdoin Executors of the will of Susan Williams, deceased, and made oath in due form of law that the annexed and foregoing is a true and perfect inventory of the Goods, Chattels and Personal Estate of Susan Williams, deceased, so far as the same has come to their hands and possession at the time of the making thereof, that what has since or shall hereafter come to their hands and possession they will return in an additional inventory, that they know of no concealment of any part or parcel of said deceased's estate by any person whatever, and that should they hereafter hear of any concealment or suspicion thereof they will acquaint the Orphans' Court thereof that it may be inquired into according to law.

Witness my hand and seal

Adolph P. Schush, Notary Public,
State of Maryland, Baltimore City.

In the Orphans' Court for Queen Anne's County:

On this twenty-ninth day of July, 1919, the foregoing inventory was duly examined and passed by Court and same ordered to be received, filed and recorded.

William T. Bishop
Register of Wills.

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Anne & Jerome Fisher

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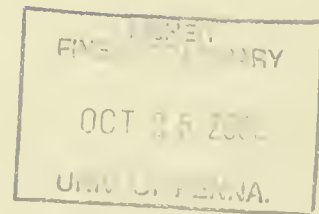
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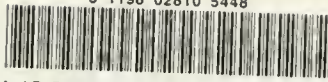
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